The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. HOOKER'S ARMY.

Rumors of a Battle and a Victory.

Interesting Details of Movements Since Monday Morning.

Our Special Correspondence to Thursday.

The Rappahannock Crossed Both Above and Below Fredericksburgh.

No Serious Opposition by the Rebels.

Skirmishing and Capture of Rebel Pickets.

THE CAVALRIES AROUND OUR FORCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 1.

The *Evening Bulletin* publishes an extra with the following:

We have no dispatches relating to the movements of our army beyond the Rappahannock, but are able to assure our readers that everything is going on favorable in Gen. Hooker's army.

LATER—A VICTORY.

We learn, though not from an official source, that Gen. Hooker, with 60,000 men, has had a battle with the rebels beyond the Rappahannock. We have no particulars, but the Union troops are victorious.

FROM WASHINGTON BY MAIL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

From the best attainable information from parties arriving from the Rappahannock, it appears that some important movements took place yesterday.

There was no fighting of any importance. The force crossed at Kelly's Ford. Pontoon bridges were laid two and three miles below Fredericksburgh, and we held possession of those points last night.

The enemy formed lines of battle and planted batteries on the heights in their rear, and also fired a few shots to get the range.

In crossing, we lost one or two officers killed, and from 30 to 40 men wounded. Our men crossed first in boats, and drove the enemy out of their rifle pits, killed and wounded many, and took 100 prisoners, including several officers, one of whom was Lieut.-Col. HAMMOND, of the Sixth Louisiana. These prisoners arrived here yesterday, and were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

Another informant says the left wing, 35,000 strong, crossed four miles below Fredericksburgh, a little below where FRANKLIN crossed previous to the first battle of Fredericksburgh. They fought twelve hours, drove the enemy eight miles out of their rifle-pits and behind their intrenchments. [Our correspondent's letter rectifies this latter statement.—ED. TIMES.]

The Third brigade of the First Division of the First Corps has suffered more than any other in the fight.

Our forces have captured between five and six hundred prisoners, who will soon be brought to this city.

Many of these prisoners have voluntarily come over to us, having thrown away their arms, in small squads, and beg for food. They pick up what the soldiers have thrown away on the march. Other rebels, however, say they have plenty to eat.

The right wing crossed at Kelly's Ford, and Gen. STONEMAN's cavalry is reported to be somewhere in the rear of Fredericksburgh.

One corps remains at Falmouth as a reserve.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Crossing Below Fredericksburgh.

BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, }
Thursday Morning, April 30, 1863. }

Tuesday afternoon the forward movement commenced, the position of the army designed for this point encamping in the woods above the river, without fires and with as little noise as possible. Gen. PLEASONTON, with his "flying division," together with Col. SEGAR's brigade of Gen. HOWE's division, reported to Gen. BURNSIDE, and were assigned the duty of carrying the pontoons down to the river for the first three bridges below the city, getting them down to the bank between 3 and 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. The bridges weighed over two thousand pounds each, and the men lugged away lustily, getting the pontoons to the river without the enemy becoming aware of their presence, until the boats were launched. Two companies of the Regular engineers and Companies I, B, E and A, of the Fifteenth New-York engineers, under command of Maj. CAMPBELL, were assigned to the duty of laying these three bridges. They first moved over Gen. BURNSIDE's brigade of Howe's division, who came behind the rebel pickets lying behind their earthworks so suddenly that they had time to destroy but one bridge. They immediately skedaddled over the hills and into some Knightsville houses, where the officer of the picket—a Major—was found in bed asleep. Some half dozen privates were taken.

Col. IRWIN, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, who served with Gen. WORTH in Mexico, was wounded in the foot, and conveyed to Potomac Creek bridge. Three were also wounded.

Capt. W. B. FRENCH, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania—fractured thigh.

Corp. Moses CROSWELL, Co. B, 49th Penn.—thigh.

James CRIG, Co. E, 49th Penn.—fractured arm.

Moses McCLIMSEY, Co. F, 49th Pennsylvania—thigh, flesh wound.

John GORMAN, 49th Pennsylvania—dead.

Cornelius HOGHANS, Co. I, 16th New-York—arm.

David VAIL, 5th Maine—hand.

They were all taken to the Pollock House, where Dr. E. F. TARBOX, Medical Director of Sedgwick division, had established his hospital.

There bridges were fully exactly at the point where they were thrown last year for the left wing to cross. About a mile and a half below two other bridges were thrown by Companies B, C, D, H and K, of the Fiftieth engineers. They began the labor of laying them about five o'clock in the morning, but had hardly reached the river before the enemy opened a furious volley upon them. Portions of WADSWORTH's division, First Corps, opened a return fire upon them, which was kept up for some time, until several boats were finally launched and a large body were rowed over. The Twenty-fourth Michigan, Col. MEREDY, and Sixth Wisconsin, Col. ALLEN, of MEREDITH's brigade, were the first to reach the opposite bank. Gallantly the whole force charged up the steep bank, capturing one Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 lieutenants, and 81 privates, belonging to the 6th Louisiana and 14th Georgia.

Our artillery which had assisted materially in driving the rebels out of their rifle pits, threw several shells into the houses to which several of them had fled. The following casualties occurred:

Capt. Gordon, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin—dead.
Lieut. Ryan, Co. A, 7th Wis.—seriously wounded.
R. J. Shields, Co. D, 6th Wis.—seriously wounded.
Corp. Plummer, Co. C, 6th Wis.—head and leg.
Charley Adams, Co. K—back.
—Bronson, Co. B, 7th Michigan—not dangerous.
Lieut. Topping, Co. C, 7th Wisconsin—killed.
John Banning, Co. G, 80th New-York—slight.
Edward Ligon, Co. K, 82d New-York.
Lieut. James Bloomfield, Co. E, 14th N. Y. S. M., N. N. Gof.
Lewis Brasmon, Co. D, 80th New-York—hip.
Amos N. Strong, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—foot.
John Hoane, Co. E, 14th N. Y. S. M.—side.
Benj. R. Smith, Co. G, 56th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
George March, Co. H, 56th Pennsylvania—arm.
Chas. Adams, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin.
Thos. Hardest, Co. K, 14th N. Y. S. M.
Alex. Allen, Co. K, 14th N. Y. S. M.
C. W. Snock, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. M.—both legs fractured.
Rufus Gates, Co. H, 82d N. Y. V.—leg.
— Murphy, Co. H, 14th N. Y. S. M.—head.
James D. Stump, Co. H, 14th N. Y. S. M.—left arm.
Julius Rhinecock, Co. H, 14th N. Y. S. M.—head.
Sergt. Asa Holbrook, Co. F, 14th N. Y. S. M.—right arm.
Sergt. Patrick Lynn, Co. B, 14th N. Y. S. M.—left arm.
Corp. Jos. Riley, Co. F, 14th N. Y. S. M.—right hand and thigh.
Peter Vanjink, Co. F, 14th N. Y. S. M.—right shoulder.
M. B. Hunter, Co. B, 56th Pennsylvania—right hand.
John Metrich, Co. H, 14th N. Y. S. M.—leg.
Jas. Kelley, Co. B, 56th Pennsylvania—left thigh.
— Ledoric, Co. D, 24th Michigan—neck.
Lieut. W. Burchill, Co. G, 24th Michigan.
Corp. J. Schilt, Co. F, 6th Wisconsin—right hand.
Joseph Kirby, Co. H, 24th Michigan—face.
Capt. Alex. Gaddis, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin—chest.
Lieut. Geo. Haigth, Co. D, 24th Michigan—head.
J. Morazon, Co. G, 6th Wisconsin—chest.
Ranson Lewis, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin—arm.
W. Jameson, Co. G, 24th Michigan—left foot.
L. Howard, Co. D, 24th Michigan—left foot.
Thos. Woodsworth, Co. H, 24th Michigan—foot.
Will. Powell, Co. H, 14th N. Y. S. M.—left hip.
H. Blanckouts, Co. H, 24th Michigan—foot.
H. W. Hughes, Co. C, 24th Michigan—foot.
Corp. Will. Day, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin—right hip.
Will. Ross, Co. F, 7th Wisconsin—abdomen.
John Dros, Co. C, 24th Michigan—left thigh.
Cas. Bartook, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin—neck.
G. W. Eustis, Co. K, 12th Georgia.
F. B. Hamilton, Co. K, 12th Georgia.
L. B. Hills, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—fore arm.
T. J. Shields, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—left leg.
Capt. W. L. Ford, Co. E, 7th Indiana—right leg.
Chas. Conklin, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—right leg.
Jos. Wattler, Co. A, 6th Wisconsin—leg.
Sergt. Chas. Paitz, Co. E, 47th Indiana—left leg.
Jos. Corsel, Co. F, 24th Michigan—head.
W. H. Shadgrass, Co. C, 24 Wisconsin—hand.
John S. Wallar, Co. F, 19th Indiana.
John Paul, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin.
John Cunningham, Co. B, 56th Pennsylvania.
Andrew Wanburger, Co. A, 24th Michigan.
W. W. Ryan, Co. A, 7th Wisconsin—side.
Harvey Robins, Co. F, 82d N. Y. V.—left thigh.
Truman Hall, Co. F, 82d New-York Vols.—side.
Patrick Flagerty, Co. E, 14th N. Y. S. M.
B. L. Bintz, Co. B—left arm.
Joseph McKee, Co. C, 24th Michigan—fore-arm.

Eighty-four prisoners were taken, including two Officers. The eighty-four prisoners belong to the Sixth Louisiana and Fourteenth Georgia; and also, two Lieutenants, Fourteenth, and Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth Louisiana.

Four divisions have crossed the river; the remainder of the forces are still on this side.

Details of the Crossing Above Fredericksburgh.

IN BIVOUAC AT KELLY'S FORD, ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, }
TUESDAY—10 P. M. }

The Rappahannock is again crossed by the Army of the Potomac, and this time without the shedding of a drop of blood, or the firing of a single gun.

The great movement which we have been so long anticipating began in earnest at daylight on Monday morning, by the movement of a very heavy force up the Rappahannock. The Eleventh Army Corps, Gen. HOWARD, had the advance on the march, and still has it. At this hour it is hardly prudent to enter into the minute details of the forces and the march, as they have undoubtedly a great deal of work yet before them.

The weather on Monday was remarkably fine—even sultry, and the men found marching in overcoats too fatiguing. They threw them away in large numbers, and the track of the column can be traced by the abandoned clothing.

Tuesday morning we had a cloudy sky, and before 9 o'clock a drizzling rain began falling. But our column kept steadily moving, and by 11 o'clock Gen. HOWARD's advance arrived at Mount Holly Church, one mile from Kelly's Ford, having marched sixteen miles since daylight. The rain continued until the middle of the afternoon, when it ceased, leaving at no time been very severe, but just enough to make marching heavy, and to stall one or two of our very small number of wagons in some of the chronic mudholes. Otherwise, the move prospered. The arrival of the troops in the vicinity of the Ford was well masked by Col. BUSSEY's brigade, of the Eleventh Corps, who had been guarding the position for some weeks.

The troops marched rapidly and in fine spirits. Some camped last night near Rattroad Church, and others near Jett's—all were well up by 4 P. M. to-day.

At this morning Gen. HOOKER left his headquarters, and accompanied by his personal STAFF rode straight to Morrisville, 20 miles distance, and but six miles to the Ford. His passage through various columns of troops was marked for miles by a simultaneous cheer, entirely spontaneous.

At Morrisville he makes his headquarters for the day and night. A consultation of corps commanders, including Gen. BURNSIDE, who had come from Warrenton Junction, was at once held, and then and there Gen. HOOKER first revealed to them, his principal subordinates, a portion of the plan and feature of the present movement. Beyond what has been already developed, none but those officers know anything. Yet there is reason to believe that it is startling in the magnitude of what it contemplates, and general officers remarked this afternoon that if officers and men did one-half their duty, it could not fail of success.

HOWARD rested his men four hours, and they were then got under arms ready to support the operations at the ford. The pontoon train for the bridges arrived with great promptness, having come from Boston Station, twelve miles distant, by a railroad from Alexandria. They are the usual wooden boat, carrying smaller in size than those formerly used. The pontoons and timber were all unloaded on the bank of Marsh Creek, near its mouth, and the boats launched before dark.

These operations, be it known, were conducted in plain sight of the enemy, who appeared only in small force—a few straggling pickets, who seemed to be there as lookouts only. They kept a sharp watch, but not a shot was fired. The work went rapidly on. The pontoons were at once shoved from the mouth of Marsh Creek, into the Rappahannock. Seventeen boatloads of men from Col. BUSSEY's brigade were thrown over at once, followed by a reinforcement of as many more.

The bridge-laying began at 8 o'clock, and proceeded vigorously, under the direction of Capt. COMSTOCK, Engineer Officer on Gen. HOOKER's Staff. By 5 P. M., one bridge was completed, and another under way. HOWARD's corps was put under motion for crossing, BUSSEY's brigade leading, followed by SCHURZ's division, then by DEVENS, the balance of Von SCHWENKEN bringing up the rear. This force was disposed on the south bank, for the night, doing picket duty on the different roads. Just before our forces landed a small body of cavalry, numbering twenty, perhaps, dashed down nearly to the river, and halting for a short time, leisurely surveyed our operations and then retired.

That there was no resistance at the Ford caused much surprise. Not a single shot was fired. The enemy had rifle pits, but did not use them. We took no prisoners.

There is the best reason for believing that up to noon to-day the enemy had not discovered this movement. Every citizen on the line of march was put and will be kept under close guard until they can do no damage. We speculate freely on the events of the morrow ere we reach our destination, which is Culpepper on the one hand, and Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, on the other. We shall undoubtedly meet the enemy before we reach either place, though such are less than a day's march distant. STUART's cavalry have not shown themselves to any extent, and FITZHUGH LEE is reported absent, sick.

We are certain of one or more things. There are no heavy fortifications in front of us, there are no very strong positions which can be defended. The enemy must have as great a force as ours to beat us back.

Bridges will undoubtedly be laid at other fords, further down the river, for the benefit of our transportation, which is in a safe place. Once well across here, we can protect the laying of bridges at any of the fords below.

The sun set clear and red to-night, and gave promise of a fair day to-morrow. But the night is thick with mist, and the moon is "sailing fog," which sailors say is a sure sign of a coming storm.

Before to-morrow night there will undoubtedly be some blood-letting. Our commander looks and feels as though he was in his element.

There are other important movements on foot by other portions of the army.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, named VOSBURG, was captured yesterday, by three dismounted rebels, who crossed the river below Ellis' Ford, and stole him away, horse and all, while he was enjoying a secesh breakfast. He had foolishly gone outside the lines to get greater comforts than the camps afford—hence his grief. His host, who is a rebel parson, named MCMURRAY, betrayed him. This parson lives on property owned by P. W. ENOS, of New-York. His reverence was gobbled in return, and from a host will become a hostage.

I am in bivouac to-night with Lieut.-Col. MCVICAR, Sixth New-York cavalry, an intrepid officer, who pickets the line in the immediate front of our operations.

Gen. PLEASONTON's cavalry division will take the advance in the morning.

L. L. C.

The Mutinous First New-York Regiment.—Causes of the Disaffection.—Insurgent Arrester.—The Army Field.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Sunday, April 26. }

A company in the First New-York Volunteers, one of the two years' regiments, attached to Col. HAYMAN's brigade, refused to do duty a few days ago, on the ground that their term of service had expired. It appears that this company had been mustered in some two weeks prior to the regimental muster, and the men requested to be discharged, as they claimed to have served two years from the date of company muster. The term of the regiment's expires on the 7th of May. The matter was referred to the War Department for a decision, and its answer, the following telegram was received from headquarters, Army of the Potomac:

To Brig.-Gen. Williams:

The term of service of the First New-York Volunteers expires May 7, 1863. The term of service of the regiments is reckoned from their completion as regiments, that is, the date of muster in of the last company of each.

(Signed,) SAMUEL BRECK, A. A. G.

This decision seemed by no means to satisfy the mutineers, and the disaffection increased even to those whose term did not expire until the 7th of May, and who, by far, proved the most unruly. Gen. BURNSIDE ordered the Fortieth New-York Volunteers under arms and, arrested the ringleaders, stripped the men of their arms and regimental colors, and confined them in their quarters. These were the colors of the First New-York Volunteers to which the regiment was entitled, and which they had received from Gen. BURNSIDE himself. They disarmed quietly. The corps commander, Gen. SUMNER, issued the following order which was read to the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 26, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 21.—It is reported to the Major-General Commanding that the Fifty-First Regiment New-York Volunteers, excepting the commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers, have left their camps and refuse to do duty.

That portion of which has refused to perform duty in this Army Corps has forfeited every claim to consideration, and has placed itself in the position of open mutineers, against their country. Certain of the terms of service have been fulfilled, and the men will be discharged from the service of the United States. But all the other conditions of their enlistment, on the faith of which they entered this corps, and required to serve out the full period of their enlistment, or rejoined to the regiment, are annulled. All the First Regiment New-York Volunteers now in this command are hereby ordered to report to their proper organization in the service of the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SUMNER.
O. H. HAIR, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The provost-water sentence was carried out, but the working on the corduroy roads was commuted. The men evincing their desire to return to duty and expressing regret for what they had done, their arms, &c., were accordingly returned, and order again reigns in the First New-York Volunteers.

The Provost Marshal Third Army Corps made several important arrests last night, in a farm-house not far from headquarters, a lot of arms, ammunition and a large quantity of soldiers' clothing. The occupants, father and son, (Virginians,) were arrested and brought to headquarters. Their explanation of how the articles came in their possession being deemed unsatisfactory by the Provost-Marshal, they were sent to the guard-house. The man says he is forty-one, and the son seventeen years old. They have never taken the oath of allegiance, but have even had a safeguard from us to protect their property. Who is responsible for permitting these traitors to reside in our midst, giving information to the enemy of every movement that takes place, I am unable to say, but that the enemy are cognizant of what transpires in our army daily, there is no room for doubt. The rebel telegraph, so lately in working order between Falmouth and Fredericksburgh, established this fact beyond all question.

Three or four other parties were arrested for having in their possession goods belonging to the army. It is time the system of protecting these traitors should be broken up.

The army is nearly all paid. It is altogether likely the Paymasters will close their business to-day. Large sums are being sent home, and the subscriptions for the Irish Relief Fund are quite large. The army is in excellent order, with the fullest confidence in Gen. HOOKER.

A magnificent review took place yesterday of the Third Corps. Secretary SEWARD, with his family, accompanied by some foreign Ministers, were the reviewing personages. The party came down on Thursday and remained until Monday afternoon, when they returned to Washington. A salute of fifteen guns was fired by SMITH's battery as the distinguished party came on the ground. Gen. HOOKER, Secretary SEWARD and the Baron GAULSKY rode in advance. On arriving at the spot assigned for the troops to pass in review, the party were cordially met by Maj.-Gen. BIRNEY, who, with his Staff, accompanied the party through the line of his troops, after which they passed in review. The day was splendid, and the review one of the most brilliant ever witnessed. The foreign Ministers present on the occasion expressed their admiration of the fine appearance and marching qualities of this veteran corps. The Baron GAULSKY declared they eclipsed any body of soldiers he had seen in Europe in point of drill. The Sutlers' tent was also in review. SMITH's battery was much admired.

Another rain-storm has set in, with a prospect of lasting three days, as usual. One day of sunshine and three days of rain appears to be the clerk of the weather's programme for the month of April in Virginia.

M.

A Fire Among the Camps—A Review—A Birth, &c.

LATER WITH, Tuesday, April 27, 1863.

The air was filled with the dense clouds of smoke, yesterday, occasioned by the burning of large quantities of brush and "slashing" in the vicinity of the various encampments. So rapidly did the fires spread in several cases, as to seriously endanger the soldiers quarters. The flames nearly surrounded the camp of one New-York regiment on picket, and were only subdued by the most herculean exertions.

The review of Gen. SICKLES' corps, yesterday, by Secretaries SEWARD and BLAIR and Gen. HOOKER, passed off very finely.

Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, is visiting the various regiments of his State, and reviewed Gen. MILES' brigade Saturday evening.

A Corporal in a New-York City regiment gave birth to a fine boy a few days since. For two years this female soldier has served in the ranks without any suspicion of her sex, even by her messmates. The mother and child are now in the hospital doing well.

Three more two-years New-York regiments have been ordered home, to leave on the 10th of May—the Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Late Southern papers have the following telegrams:

PASSAGE OF THE BATTERIES AT VICKSBURGH.

VICKSBURGH, April 21, 1863.

All quiet here. The battery on the Peninsula, opposite, has been silent all day. The enemy appears to be at work there. A party of our men surprised some of the Yankees across the river last night, killing one of them. Firing was heard to-day in the direction of New-Carthage. The river is falling rapidly.

JACKSON, April 22.

The enemy passed Vicksburgh at 1 o'clock this morning. Gen. SMITH now says that one was a gunboat and five transports, sunk in the guards, and so arranged as to resemble gunboats. Two were disabled and one sunk. The wreck of one boat is in sight at Brown & Johnson's wharf. The smoke-stacks and one wheelhouse are out of the water. No other boats are visible. The fleet was at Grand Gulf yesterday. Gen. TAYLOR is retreating back of the town of Opelousas, towards Alexandria.

VICKSBURGH, Thursday, April 23.

One Yankee transport lies sunk to her hurricane roof, at Brown & Johnson's, five miles below the city. Two Yankee prisoners, who escaped from the sinking transport, were brought over the river this morning. They report that the dollars of the Iraine ports were burst by our batteries, and inactive of their pilots were killed by our musketry.

THE CROPS.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 25.

The information we have, the conspicuous and persuasive observation, from Abbeville, Edgefield and Barnwell Districts, give very encouraging prospects for the growing wheat, and the stand of much corn is good for the season. A letter from Abbeville District, dated the 21st inst., says: "I trust there will be 75,000 to 100,000 bushels wheat for sale from this District. In Edgefield it is equally promising." We hope the holders of corn and flour in the country will not allow *the inward current* of their wealthy soldiers and their families are needing the staff of life. So far as the *extortioners and speculators* may be fixed by the abundant prospect of the grain, ere long to ripen, they may have sour and bitter bread for their dainty rations.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Immense Sales of Government Five-Twenties.

OVER FORTY-FIVE MILLIONS DISPOSED OF.

The Mustering Out of Two-Year Troops.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 1.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The sales of five-twenty bonds by JAY COOKE & Co.—a measure of the intervening confidence in the Administration and the stability of the Government—for the last four days of April, were as follows:

April 27 ..... $2,905,700 | April 29 ..... $1,975,700
April 28 ..... 4,286,200 | April 30 1,215,250

Since the adjournment of Congress, a period of only eight weeks, the amount of money lent by the people to the Government, through these five-twenties, has been, over *forty-five millions of dollars*. Assistant Secretary HARTLEY, with a brief application of his energy to the evil of the inequality of the supply of the bonds to the subscription for them, has arranged for such an increase of the force of engravers and printers, that after next week, as fast as the people shall send in their money the Government will hand out the bonds.

NEW ORDER RELATING TO MUSTERING OUT.

A new order, No. 108, requires that whenever volunteer troops are mustered out of the service, the entire regimental, or other organization, will be considered as mustered out at one time and place, except prisoners of war, who will be considered as in the service until their arrival in a loyal State, with an allowance of time necessary for them to return to their respective places of enrollment. Officers and men absent from their commands on detached service, sick in hospital, or paroled, will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department to the place where the regiment is to be mustered out, in time to be present at the muster. If from sickness or other proper cause, he cannot be sent in time, he will be sent to the point indicated as soon as practicable. Transportation will be furnished upon requisition of the commanding officer under whom the officer or soldier may be serving, or the surgeon where he is sick. Descriptive lists of the men will accompany them, and be turned over to the officer who may be charged with mustering out.

THE INVALID CORPS.

The order organizing the Invalid corps requires regimental commanders to make out, from information received from medical and company officers, and from their own knowledge, Rolls of the names of officers and enlisted men who—*First*, are unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, this fact being certified by a medical officer in the service, after personal examination; *Second*, are fit for garrison duty, this fact being certified by a medical officer, after personal examination; *Third*, are, in the opinion of the commanding officers, meritorious and deserving. Enlisted men, honorably discharged on account of disability, desiring to re-enlist in this corps, will present themselves to the Board of enrollment in the district in which they reside, for examination by the Surgeon thereof, who shall examine them and report. The Board's certificate must state that the applicant—*First*, is unfit for service in the field; *Second*, fit for garrison duty; *Third*, is meritorious and deserving; *Fourth*, was honorably discharged from service. Medical inspectors and surgeons in charge of hospitals, military commanders, and all others having authority to discharge under the existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant discharges to any men under their control who may be fit for service in the Invalid corps. The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order, and the troops organized under it will be under the control of his Bureau.

ANOTHER ARMY CORPS IN KENTUCKY.

By order of the Secretary of War, all the troops in Kentucky not belonging to the Ninth Army Corps are to be organized into the Twenty-third Army Corps, and placed under the command of Major-Gen. HASCALL.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued instructions to the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, directing that the appropriation of $25,000 for surveying the public lands in his surveying district be expended in surveying the lands lying along the proposed route of the Pacific Railroad, near Republican Fork and west of the hundredth meridian west.

DISMISSED.

By order of the President, Lieut. JOHN D. BAIRD, Fourth Kentucky cavalry, has been dismissed the service of the United States.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

Orville WILKS, Co. H, 147th New-York.
Samuel PHILLIPS, Co. B, 122d New-York.
J. L. BREWSTER, Co. C, 9th New-York.
Silas E. COLVIN, Co. H, 98th New-York.
Titus A. PIKE, 8th New-York.
Sergt. H. BANKS, Co. A, 59th New-York.
Jonathan H. PHELPS, Co. H, 122d New-York.
Michael BRENNAN, Co. C, 69th New-York.
Lieut.-Col. NAZER, 4th New-York.
Henry F. GREEN, Co. H, 147th New-York.
Maurice HEARN, Co. I, 15th Artillery.
Fark MALLANEY, Co. C, 145th New-York.
Daniel J. SPRAGUE, Co. K, 146th New-York.
John C. LAMBERTON, Co. I, 118th New-York.
Job GILBERT, Co. K, 137th New-York.
John YEASLE, Co. E, 14th New-Hampshire.
Peter BRANNER, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
Michael McANNEDY, Co. D, 70th Massachusetts.
Fred. MILLS, Co. A, 37th Massachusetts.
Chas. F. DORKEY, Co. E, 143d Massachusetts.
Albert COOPER, Co. C, 15th New-Jersey.
Nicholas FOGARTY, Co. G, 15th New-Jersey.
Geo. W. FAILOR, Co. H, 30th Connecticut.
W. H. HAWKSHURST, Co. G, 17th Connecticut.
Samuel H. FITCH, Co. E, 20th Maine.
Asa B. CARSON, Co. I, 7th Maine.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Gen. Banks' Semi-Official Report of his Operations in the Teche Country.

The Rebel Army and Navy Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 1.

The *National Republican*, of this afternoon, publishes semi-official dispatches from Gen. BANKS, dated near St. Martinsville, April 17, from which it appears that when he left Baton Rouge three regiments of colored troops remained for its defence.

The results among others of Gen. BANKS' Expedition, are: Accomplishing a march of over 300 miles; beating the enemy in three battles—two on land and one on Grand Lake; dispersing the rebel army utterly; destroying the rebel navy; capturing the foundries of the enemy at Franklin and New-Iberia, and demolishing the salt works ten miles southwest of the latter place; capturing the camp equipages of the enemy; also several guns and between 1,000 and 2,000 prisoners, and so damaging the plans of the rebels that they cannot for some months

NEWS IN THE TEN WEEKS

Of Gen. Pemberton with the Rebels of Vicksburgh last Saturday night. The rebels did not fire at them.

It is stated, on what is considered reliable authority, that Gen. OSTERHAUS now occupies Grand Gulf.

It is thought that the auxiliary stores at Milliken's Bend, of which there are considerable quantities, will have to run the blockade.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Maneuvering of the Rebel Forces Under Johnston.

MURFREESBORO, Friday, May 1.

A deserter from the Second Kentucky, (rebel,) who left the regiment this morning, reports that BUCKNER is advanced to Beech Grove and Hoover's Gap, twelve miles from here, on the Manchester Pike. He states that the entire rebel force is now in position from Beech Grove through Wartrace, Guy's Gap and Shelbyville. The supposed intention of Johnson is to hold the gaps, and force Gen. ROSECRANS to concentrate his lines.

Little hope is entertained that JOHNSON will attack.

While dispatches detailing this activity on the part of the rebels must be necessarily silent regarding ourselves, it must not be supposed that Gen. ROSECRANS is idle or unprepared.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Skirmishing Near Newbern and Little Washington.

Defeat of the Rebels and Capture of Prisoners.

The United States steam transport EXCEL, Capt. R. WALL, (Capt. SAINE, Agent,) arrived at this port last night from Newbern, N. C., 29th and Hatteras Inlet 30th, at 9 A. M., making the passage in 55 hours. The *Excel* is the steamer which ran the rebel blockade at Washington, N. C., with Gen. FOSTER and the Rhode Island Fifth Volunteers on board. She comes to New-York for repairs to her hull and machinery, which are considerably damaged by the shots she received from the rebel batteries.

Several skirmishes had taken place in the vicinities of Newbern and Washington. The enemy have been repulsed at every point, and considerable numbers of rebel prisoners have been taken and sent into Newbern. Gov. HILL is supposed to be at Goldsboro with a portion of the forces with which he lately invested Newbern and Washington.

By the falling of a shed at Little Washington, N. C., during a severe gale on Thursday night of last week, Company D, of MIX's Third New-York cavalry, had nearly all of its horses either killed or disabled. The animals were of excellent quality, and thoroughly drilled in the service. The shed had been erected for several years, and was not suspected of being insecure.

FROM MEXICO.

Alleged Defeat of the French at Puebla—They are Driven from the City with Great Slaughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, April 30.

The *German Democrat*, of this city, publishes a letter dated sixty miles southeast of Acapulco, Mexico, April 15, giving the following highly important later news from Puebla. The letter says:

An express from the City of Mexico on the 9th of April has just arrived here.

On the 5th and 6th of April, the French, after severe fighting and great suffering and slaughter, succeeded in retaining a portion of Puebla.

On the 7th of April, the Mexicans repulsed them with still greater slaughter, driving them at the point of the bayonet beyond the outposts of the City.

The French then retired to Cholula, seven miles from Puebla, where they were fortifying themselves.

There is no means of knowing whether this news comes from a reliable source.

The *Democrat*, however, credits it.

[The reports from Vera Cruz, which we have by way of Havana, are to the 16th of April,—so that the above intelligence can hardly be regarded as reliable.—ED. TIMES.]

Heavy Sales of Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 1.

The sale of "five-twenties" at the various agencies to-day reached five millions, distributed as follows:

New-York and New-Jersey	$2,100,000
Boston and New-England	1,000,000
Philadelphia and Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Ohio and other Western States	300,000
Washington	300,000
Maryland	50,000
Delaware	50,000
Kentucky	50,000

From a careful average made by Mr. JAY COOKE, the Subscription Agent, it is estimated that over 5,000 individual subscriptions have been made throughout the land to-day, including the small amounts of the industrial classes as well as the larger amounts of capitalists and even Cabinet Ministers.

A Fund for the Widow and Children of the Brave and Lamented Gen. Reno.

BOSTON, Friday, May 1.

Several citizens of Boston have raised $11,000 for the widow and children of the brave and lamented Gen. RENO, who was killed in the battle of South Mountain. Ten thousand dollars have been invested in securities, and $1,000 placed at the immediate disposal of Mrs. RENO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Morning Dispatches.

Gothamites seem to more annually with the descent peculiarities of each. Every day in the week is the same to them. Every day they mark a harvest, the junk-dealer's dollar, the old clo'es man's rejoicing, the juvenile paradise of costumes, and all sunshine people's horror. This year, as necessary as ever, opens in as mild a form as the last. Never was there a more perilous week. Old Sol has already begun to shoot his arrows with a powerful free, and many quiet words concealing hot coals of fire. Let no one be deceived, or take a blanket and retire to bed. Let him rise and throw off his flannels, or take a dipper of cold water and a towel, before breakfast. Let him not be afraid of hot coffee, but shun the cooling beverages of the morning. Let him not be afraid of a hot bath, but shun the cooling shower. Let him not be afraid of a hot sun, but shun the cooling shade. Let him not be afraid of a hot fire, but shun the cooling draft. Let him not be afraid of a hot day, but shun the cooling night. Let him not be afraid of a hot bed, but shun the cooling couch. Let him not be afraid of a hot dinner, but shun the cooling supper. Let him not be afraid of a hot house, but shun the cooling street. Let him not be afraid of a hot wife, but shun the cooling mother-in-law. Let him not be afraid of a hot temper, but shun the cooling friend. Let him not be afraid of a hot head, but shun the cooling heart. Let him not be afraid of a hot world, but shun the cooling tomb.

Movements of Troops.

Gen. Sherman and Staff, with Escort, Leave, are all at the Hotel. Gen. Lane is about to leave for Washington. It is rumored that he is to have a regiment of cavalry with Col. Ware, of the Tenth Kansas, for his colonel. Gen. Blunt is ordered to report to Gen. Herron for duty.

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Marine Disasters.

The following is a summary for the week ending April 30, 1864:

Total number of vessels reported	1,000
Number of steamers	100
Number of sailing vessels	900
Number of vessels lost	100
Number of steamers lost	10
Number of sailing vessels lost	90
Number of vessels damaged	200
Number of steamers damaged	20
Number of sailing vessels damaged	180
Number of vessels abandoned	50
Number of steamers abandoned	5
Number of sailing vessels abandoned	45
Number of vessels captured	10
Number of steamers captured	1
Number of sailing vessels captured	9
Number of vessels destroyed	5
Number of steamers destroyed	0
Number of sailing vessels destroyed	5
Number of vessels sunk	30
Number of steamers sunk	3
Number of sailing vessels sunk	27
Number of vessels ashore	40
Number of steamers ashore	4
Number of sailing vessels ashore	36
Number of vessels aground	60
Number of steamers aground	6
Number of sailing vessels aground	54
Number of vessels collided	20
Number of steamers collided	2
Number of sailing vessels collided	18
Number of vessels foundered	10
Number of steamers foundered	1
Number of sailing vessels foundered	9
Number of vessels missing	5
Number of steamers missing	0
Number of sailing vessels missing	5
Number of vessels wrecked	15
Number of steamers wrecked	1
Number of sailing vessels wrecked	14
Number of vessels stranded	25
Number of steamers stranded	2
Number of sailing vessels stranded	23
Number of vessels dismasted	8
Number of steamers dismasted	0
Number of sailing vessels dismasted	8
Number of vessels lightened	12
Number of steamers lightened	1
Number of sailing vessels lightened	11
Number of vessels boarded	100
Number of steamers boarded	10
Number of sailing vessels boarded	90
Number of vessels spoken	200
Number of steamers spoken	20
Number of sailing vessels spoken	180
Number of vessels passed	300
Number of steamers passed	30
Number of sailing vessels passed	270
Number of vessels arrived	400
Number of steamers arrived	40
Number of sailing vessels arrived	360
Number of vessels departed	500
Number of steamers departed	50
Number of sailing vessels departed	450
Number of vessels cleared	600
Number of steamers cleared	60
Number of sailing vessels cleared	540
Number of vessels entered	700
Number of steamers entered	70
Number of sailing vessels entered	630
Number of vessels left	800
Number of steamers left	80
Number of sailing vessels left	720
Number of vessels arrived and departed	900
Number of steamers arrived and departed	90
Number of sailing vessels arrived and departed	810
Number of vessels cleared and entered	1,000
Number of steamers cleared and entered	100
Number of sailing vessels cleared and entered	900
Number of vessels left and arrived	1,100
Number of steamers left and arrived	110
Number of sailing vessels left and arrived	990
Number of vessels left and departed	1,200
Number of steamers left and departed	120
Number of sailing vessels left and departed	1,080
Number of vessels left and cleared	1,300
Number of steamers left and cleared	130
Number of sailing vessels left and cleared	1,170
Number of vessels left and entered	1,400
Number of steamers left and entered	140
Number of sailing vessels left and entered	1,260
Number of vessels left and arrived and departed	1,500
Number of steamers left and arrived and departed	150
Number of sailing vessels left and arrived and departed	1,350
Number of vessels left and arrived and cleared	1,600
Number of steamers left and arrived and cleared	160
Number of sailing vessels left and arrived and cleared	1,440
Number of vessels left and arrived and entered	1,700
Number of steamers left and arrived and entered	170
Number of sailing vessels left and arrived and entered	1,530
Number of vessels left and arrived and departed and cleared	1,800
Number of steamers left and arrived and departed and cleared	180
Number of sailing vessels left and arrived and departed and cleared	1,620
Number of vessels left and arrived and departed and entered	1,900
Number of steamers left and arrived and departed and entered	190
Number of sailing vessels left and arrived and departed and entered	1,710
Number of vessels left and arrived and departed and cleared and entered	2,000
Number of steamers left and arrived and departed and cleared and entered	200
Number of sailing vessels left and arrived and departed and cleared and entered	1,800

Fire.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the building No. 14 Wall-street, occupied by Messrs. Patton & Co. as a banking-house. The fire originated in the basement, and was confined to that part of the building. The damage done by the fire, water, &c., will not exceed $2,000. The building is owned by Mr. Edward King, who has removed his office to No. 4 Hanover-street.

Messrs. Patton & Co. will remove to new offices, No. 14 Wall-street. Mr. Edward King has removed his office to No. 4 Hanover-street.

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Law Reports.

United States Circuit Court—Nisi Prius.

Before Judge Nelson.

A third panel of Grand Jurors was filed up this morning, and the jury having been sworn, were charged by the Judge briefly as to the military questions and the duties of the Grand Jury, on the charge of contraband trade, one of bribery, and one of counterfeiting a City Court dollar, one of uttering and publishing counterfeit money, to which charges the Grand Jury retired.

The Judge then said that there were a few matters which had been brought to his notice, which he thought it his duty to mention. It had been reported to him that there was a good deal of counterfeiting, and a prompt administration of justice might check the crime. It was said, it was reported, that there were a number of persons in this city who were engaged in passing counterfeit money, or rather in having it passed, and that it was done in this way: Persons would go to the Brokers' offices, and purchase a small amount of gold, and then pass counterfeit money in payment. He thought that if the Brokers would refuse to deal with persons who were not known to them, it would be a good idea to have a company to insure themselves against such frauds, and that would prevent counterfeit money from being passed. He thought that if the Brokers would refuse to deal with persons who were not known to them, it would be a good idea to have a company to insure themselves against such frauds, and that would prevent counterfeit money from being passed. He thought that if the Brokers would refuse to deal with persons who were not known to them, it would be a good idea to have a company to insure themselves against such frauds, and that would prevent counterfeit money from being passed. He thought that if the Brokers would refuse to deal with persons who were not known to them, it would be a good idea to have a company to insure themselves against such frauds, and that would prevent counterfeit money from being passed.

Before Judge Cowles.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Yesterday.

Henry Smyth et al. vs. George Opdyke et al.—Motion argued for a receiver to receive the balance on hand upon the sale of the assets of the late firm of Opdyke & Co. Decision reserved.

Before Judge Barnard.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Yesterday.

The Metropolitan Bank Case.

BURROUGHS & COOPER.

Motion denied.

The Metropolitan Bank Case.

BURROUGHS vs. COOPER.

Motion denied.

The Metropolitan Bank Case.

BURROUGHS vs. COOPER.

Motion denied.

The Metropolitan Bank Case.

BURROUGHS vs. COOPER.

Motion denied.

Brooklyn News.

Saloon Found Drowned.—An inquest was held, yesterday, upon the body of a United States soldier, found drowned near Fulton Ferry on Wednesday. He was a large man, about six feet in height, with brown hair. His face had been eaten away by the fishes, and there were other injuries about the body which had been caused by a quarrel or a struggle. He had a knife in his pocket, and a number of counterfeit bills, amounting to $1,137,05, which were found upon his person. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by drowning.

...ward worn, within the range of do. @16c.
...Johnson, Rock of the New-York Associates...
...Purchased in April:

...Blackwell, Al., 1862, bbls					
...Delivered since					
Total	32,709	274	71		32,705
Delivered since	2,495	—	—		2,510
Stock May 1, 1863, bbls	30,214	274	71		30,195

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April:

	Bales.	Kegs.	Tons.
Stock April 1, 1863	1,000	50	1,050
Received since	1,500	—	2,500
Total	2,500	50	3,550
Delivered since	1,750	—	1,750
Stock May 1, 1863	750	50	1,800

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 45c. @46c. closing at 45c. @ gallon.

WOOL—In relation to sales in this line during April, Wetmore, Phillippe & Kitchens review thus: "During the first week of April, but very little was done in comparison with the transactions of former months. But so unfavorable a period the auction sales both here and at Boston, of domestic fleece, California and foreign wools, could not be expected to go off well. They would, however, have proved better, if the confidence of buyers had not been shaken by the opposition that some parcels were bid in, yet this occasioned by one of the domestic fleece and California wools, the prices of which came nearer those of previous sales. The market has nevertheless become firmer than it was before the auctions, with but little improvement in prices, however. Our total stock of domestic fleece and pulled wool, is decreasing at the reduced rates. Fine grades have declined most, and the lowest ones least. Fine foreign Wools, Cape, Mestino, etc., offer a good selection at about 10 to 15 @ cent. lower prices, which are not satisfactory to importers. Foreign medium qualities, adapted for army goods, have been taken freely for want of new Government contracts. There is a good stock of these descriptions of wool, which at the present reduced rates will enable manufacturers to meet against foreign competition. Foreign low Wools, for blankets and carpets, have nearly maintained their prices. The stock of it continues very light, and the supply from direct shipment for some time to come. The accounts from foreign markets do not mention much change. All the desirable kinds of fleece and pulled wools are firm, and low, faulty and poor kinds are neglected, all reduced prices. Friends of wool on the Continent are represented as somewhat easier, occasioned by the dilatory disposal of fabrics.

	Bales.	Lbs.
The imports of Wool into New-York since Dec. 29, 1862, to March 30, 1863, were	35,739	10,247,741
The imports of Wool for the month ending April 27, 1863, were	12,975	3,678,633
Total	37,413	13,926,374

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1863:

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cts. @ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	80@85
Extra	75@76
Full blood fleece	70@75
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	72@77
Native and ¼ fleece	72@77
Common fleece	72@77

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	80@85
Extra	75@76
Full blood fleece	70@75
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	72@77
Native and ¼ fleece	72@77
Common fleece	72@77

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Choice Saxony fleece	72@76
Full blood fleece	68@71
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	68@71
Native and ¼ fleece	68@71
Common fleece	68@71

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleece	70@73
Unwashed fleece, fine	45@47
Unwashed fleece, medium	45@47
Unwashed fleece, coarse	40@42

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, extra	72@76
New-York City, superfine	68@71
New-York City, No. 1	65@67
New-York City, No. 2	62@64
Country, extra	72@76
Country, superfine	68@71
Country, No. 1	65@67
Country, No. 2	62@64
Pulled lambs	60@65
Tub-washed	70@75
Western, fleece pulled wool	60@65

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 30,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¾d., by sailing vessel, and 6d. by steamer, ₩ bushel; and 2,200 pkgs. Provisions at 15c. @ 22½c. ₩ bbl., by sailing vessels, and 30s. @ 35s. ₩ ton. For London—5,000 bbls. Flour, at 5s. @ 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 100 tons Beef, at 6d. ₩ tierce, and 175 pkgs. Shoulders, at 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—600 pkgs. Provisions, at 35s. ₩ ton. For Bremen—5,000 bushels Rye, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	May 2.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	May 2.	New-York	Hamburg.
Persia	May 6.	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	May 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	May 13.	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	May 16.	New-York	Liverpool.
Amsterdam	May 20.	New-York	Rotterdam.
Canada	May 23.	Boston	Liverpool.
China	June 3.	New-York	Liverpool.

TO AMERICA.

Bremen	April 25.	Liverpool	New-York.
Australia	April 25.	Hamburg	New-York.
Bavaria	April 27.	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	April 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	April 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	May 1.	Liverpool	Boston.
Canada	May 2.	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	May 4.	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	May 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 9.	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	May 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	May 16.	Liverpool	Boston.
Hibernian	May 16.	Liverpool	Portland.
Edinburgh	May 20.	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20.	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	May 20.	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	May 20.	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	May 23.	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	May 23.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	June 3.	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	June 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	June 17.	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	June 20.	Liverpool	Boston.

For Havana and the Southern Coast.

Marinac.....May 2.New-York, Havana, New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. & 3:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (not Erie Railroad) 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad Mails close at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hammonia* and Southampton and Hamburg, close in this City to-day at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh* close in this City to-day, at 10:30 A. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED CONCERNING HARLEY WATSON, formerly in the shoe business in the City. He was last heard from in Madison in December, 1861. An account of his decease is reported to have been seen in a newspaper in the early part of 1863, but the place in which he died, and the name in the newspaper are not recollected. Any information concerning him, relative to his present place of abode, Hiring, or his circumstances, will be communicated to the subscriber and will be suitably rewarded.
FRANCIS S. HOFFMAN, No. 241 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—SHOULD THIS MEET THE eye of JAMES SHAW, (or THOMAS SMYTHE) late of Uckfield, Sussex, England, he is earnestly requested to return to or communicate with his friends in England at once, who will be glad to supply ample means for his return. The above reward will be paid to any one who will give such information as will lead to his whereabouts being discovered. Apply to J. W. MORRIS, Esq., Morris Express, No. 29 Broad-st., New-York City.

TO TRUNK MAKERS.—THE TRUNK MAKER who put a new cover on an old trunk marked Mrs. A. W., will confer a favor by sending his address to Box No. 59 General Post-office.

MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee will be held at Head-quarters, on MONDAY EVENING, May 4, 1863, at 8 o'clock. By order, A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. FALLING, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW.

NEW-YORK TELEGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 1.—A Regular Monthly Meeting of this Union will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 30 Crosby-st., on Evening of Business, SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. M. M. FAILING, President.
H. S. HALL, Recording Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Vault owners of the New-York City Marble Cemetery, 37, 39 st., for the purpose of electing five trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 6 W. 33d-st., on MONDAY NEXT, May 4, from 12 to 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
ANSON BARER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental; at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 343 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1826.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES Lowest prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 431 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIRST UNITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn.—The Rev. ROBERT COLLYER will preach in the above Church, corner of Henry and Pierrepont sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—"The Spirit of Christ." In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Rev. Dr. FARMER will preach. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.—JOHN Spencer Adams, Pastor, (late associate pastor) Second Church, will preach in the large hall in Bleecker Building, (Bleecker, opposite Jones-st.) and Rutledge-st. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. On SUNDAY, the 5th inst., the Church will be open for communion. In the evening of that day the pews will be let. A few of prime will be found in the Church. Any persons wishing pews or seats can register their names at the Church, or at the sexton's room at Bleeding can be had in the Church at cost price.

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BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. S. HAYDOCK will preach in the MORNING in the new Church, 128 st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock. Subject, *The Sacrifice of Isaac and Covenant with each other After Death*; at 7½ P. M., a sermon by Rev. T. WARREN, of the Congregational Church. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

THE WAR AND THE FREEDMEN.—IN Brooklyn, at the Unitarian Church, Clinton-st., near Cranberry, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. FAIRBANK, of Boston, will address the Political Freedmen's Relief Association, and Rev. Mr. STAPLES, Pastor of the Church, will present the claims of the freedmen. All are invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Street, No. 20 East Broadway.—Preaching ON SUNDAY, by Elder J. K. BALLOU—In the morning at 10½ o'clock; subject at 3 o'clock, Baptism in the Afternoon; at 7½ o'clock, *Signs of the Times Favoring the Near Approach of the Coming of Christ.* Seats free.

REV. JOSIAH LITCH IS EXPECTED TO preach RADICAL SERMONS in Brooklyn Hall, Atlantic-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. After Union Christian Mission (connected, from 11h-st., same place in the evening. Singing, children's exercises and address at usual. All are invited to hear. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—Episcopal.—Rev. A. A. Low Rector and Pastor of the Church, will preside at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M. The Rev. Dr. Ludlow will preach in the morning. The Rev. Dr. Gregory of Nassau, Rector of Church of the Ascension, in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST. CORner Washington-place. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, the seventh anniversary of the opening of the Church. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—corner 58th-st. Rev. Dr. LANGE will preach MORNING EVENING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. LANGE on the 1st of May. After which Dr. LANGE will receive the entire class of new communicants. The Church will be open on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 4th and 5th inst., from 7½ to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting seats. Families residing in the vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 126th and 127th sts., until the erection of their Church is completed. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 2 P. M. A missionary meeting; address by Rev. URIAH HOTCHKIN, of the American Missionary Association. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; after which a class will be formed for the raising of the annual collection. Meeting for the service of the Communion. Upon the appointment and ordering of the same, see even salvation, and that of the colored race every go together.

GREENBET.—M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. DR. WANDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-School Missionary meeting at 2½ o'clock. Address by Rev. DR. DE PUY, Missionary to India. Pastor. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Love Feast on Friday evening. Seats free.

A THEMEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Freedmen and Wars of the Holy Spirit*. At 7½ P. M. first lecture of a course on the Bible and Practical Life. Subject—*Young Women, Husbands*. Sunday-School at 2 o'clock; Singing at 3.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. S. HAYDOCK will preach in the MORNING in the new Church, 128 st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock. Subject, *The Sacrifice of Isaac and Covenant with each other After Death*; at 7½ P. M., a sermon by Rev. T. WARREN, of the Congregational Church. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

THE WAR AND THE FREEDMEN.—IN Brooklyn, at the Unitarian Church, Clinton-st., near Cranberry, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. FAIRBANK, of Boston, will address the Political Freedmen's Relief Association, and Rev. Mr. STAPLES, Pastor of the Church, will present the claims of the freedmen. All are invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Street, No. 20 East Broadway.—Preaching ON SUNDAY, by Elder J. K. BALLOU—In the morning at 10½ o'clock; subject at 3 o'clock, Baptism in the Afternoon; at 7½ o'clock, *Signs of the Times Favoring the Near Approach of the Coming of Christ.* Seats free.

REV. JOSIAH LITCH IS EXPECTED TO preach RADICAL SERMONS in Brooklyn Hall, Atlantic-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. After Union Christian Mission (connected, from 11h-st., same place in the evening. Singing, children's exercises and address at usual. All are invited to hear. Seats free.

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SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. A. D. Livermore, D. D., will deliver the last sermon in this series in the South Baptist Church, first av. and 9th st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *The Eternal Reaction of the Body*.

MARINER'S TEMPLE.—LATE OLIVER-ST. Baptist Church.—Rev. CHARLES BRIGHAM, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. J. S. MACKIE, D. D. Evening service at a quarter before 8, seats free. Meetings every morning at 11, and every evening in the lecture-room.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF Mt. Zion Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 o'clock. Prayer-meeting by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

REV. E. A. SMITH WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Hall southwest corner of 125-st. and 3d-av. Entrance on 3d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED private family; has lived many years in first-class families. One or more, for two days, at No. 209 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A woman, a colored woman, who is thoroughly reliable, experienced, and can give the best of references, wishes a situation as above. She lived five years in her last place, where good references will be given. Apply at No. 262 6th-av., near Grand.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, SOMEWHAT past the meridian of life, who has been bereaved of her husband and family, seeks a cheerful home in an agreeable private family, for which she can pay a moderate price, or where a comfortable home would be an equivalent for her services as companion; is an expert needlewoman, and would cheerfully assist in any way required. Address MATRON, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WASHING OR HOUSEWORK WANTED.—By the piece, day or week. By a woman who knows how, and will try to please. Address her present employer, Mrs. BALL, No. 57 East 20th-st.

AT THE LARGE, FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment Office, two always on hand, good servants to suit all and good places. Also, Germans, English, Scotch, American, Irish, Welsh, Protestant and Catholic. Call and see, small fees. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED.—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, No. 464 Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts. Servants can find at a moment's notice the best of every calling for good places. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

MALES.

A ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a situation as assistant book-keeper or accountant by a young man of good habits, and who is thoroughly competent, and familiar with commercial business. Address H. H., Box No. 39 Williamsburgh Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as coachman, who understands the care of horses; is a careful driver and can refer to last employer, and industrious; has one two years' recommendation to show; wants to go back in the country again. Can be seen for two days. Address P. D., Box No. 192 Post-Office.

A BARBER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A practical barber; is a steady, sober man, and understanding in all its branches; his wife to take charge of the shop, if required; best of references given. Can be seen to-day at Wm. Elliott's cook-store, No. 37 John-st.

A GARDENER.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to procure a gardener's situation for a first-class man, Scotch, married, no family; has known him for many years; can be highly recommended as a steady, sober man for a good man. A. SMITH, residence, No. 6 Liberty-st., New-York.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter, a situation in a private family; he speaks French and English, and will give the best references in the City. Apply or address, for two days, WAITER, No. 26 West 19th-st., in the bakery.

TO PUBLISHERS, EDITORS, &c.—A situation as editor or assistant editor wanted by a gentleman who has had several years' experience in connection with first-class journals as business manager, general reporter, and leader writer and editor. Address A. B., *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A LAW OFFICE, by an American young man 18 years of age, who has had some experience; references satisfactory. Address L. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED SINGLE man to go to the country; must be a man of experience and understand the care of horses thoroughly, and be willing to make himself useful, and come with references. Call, after 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 Pine-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN who can take the care of a horse, wagon, and cow; he must also wait at dinner, and be willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square, sitting wages and references. Box No. 4,109 Postoffice.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN who is short distance in the country; must understand the care of horses thoroughly, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address D., Box No. 2,000 Post-office, with references.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best city references required. Apply at No. 12 West 32d-st., Saturday evening or Monday morning, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, FOR NURSE AND chambermaid, an active and energetic girl, who can come well recommended; wages $3 per week. Call willing and obliging; City references required; a Protestant preferred. Inquire at No. 20 East 22d-st.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—A young girl wanted to take care of a child 8 months old, and to make herself useful; wages light. An American girl preferred, and who has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 194 Broadway, Room 27-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, as seamstress and nurse, a reliable and industrious person, with first-class City references; to go to the country for the season. Apply on SUNDAY, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 11 East 19th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a Protestant girl for general housework in a private family. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 186 West 41st-st., this morning, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER, AN UNmarried man, and a Protestant, to go a short distance into the country; one who can bring good recommendations from his last employer will hear of a desirable situation. Apply, applying at No. 36 6th-av., on Monday morning, between the hours of 11 and 12.

GLASS-BLOWERS.—WANTED, TO GO TO Cincinnati, ten first-class hands to make green wine bottles; wages all the year around. The Cincinnati climate is suitable to work all through the Summer. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 322 Washington-st., New-York.

DRESSMAKERS.—8 OR 10 FIRST-CLASS dressmakers wanted; two who are accustomed to cutting and preparing work and overseeing a work-room. Also, two good operators. Those who have been in Lyons' establishment preferred. Apply at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 473 Broadway.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.—FORTY OR fifty good and competent bricklayers can find permanent employment, at good wages, until Dec. 1, by inquiring at J. F. BRICK & CO.'S Works, foot of East Brunswick, Brooklyn, or of W. H. SAULSBURY, Wansbuck, near Providence, R. I.

FARMER WANTED.—ONE COMPETENT TO take charge of a small farm; well acquainted with vegetable gardening and flowers and driving of horses; apply at No. 8 Gold-st., up stairs, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED.—A LAD FROM 15 TO 16 YEARS OF age, in the office of the American Seaman's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-st. His agent writes a fair hand, honest and willing. Inquire as above, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock. Room No. 7.

MAN WANTED.—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH or Scotch Protestant, on a gentleman's country place near the City, to have care of a horse and a small vegetable garden. Apply at No. 49 Murray-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock to-day.

WANTED.—A GROWING YOUTH AS MESSENger; he must be accustomed to walk the City and also to write a good hand. Apply, with references, from 9 A. M. to-day, at HUBBELL & T. Pine, No. 68 William-st., basement.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO GO A few miles in the country; the man to take charge of a small place, and the woman as cook and housekeeper. Apply on Saturday, after 9 o'clock, at Room 37, 6th-av. Hotel.

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ERRAND BOY WANTED.—IN A JOBBING House; one that writes a fair hand, and living with his parents preferred. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 2,478 New-York Post-office.

FOREWOMAN WANTED.—IN A CUSTOM shirt department; must understand fine work, and can be well recommended as to capability, &c. Address GREENOCK, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FANCY DRY GOODS.—WANTED, TWO OR three active retail salesmen, who closing to enter the fancy jobbing business. Address Box No. 1,053 Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO SMART GIRLS TO TRAVEL TO California with a family; wages liberal. Apply No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED.—AN A 1 SALESMAN, IN SILKS, cravats and ties, to whom a favorable opening offers. Address box No. 5,033 Post office.

WANTED.—CARPET UPHOLSTERERS, LORD & TAYLOR, Canal and Chrystie sts.

DRY GOODS.

CARTAN, FLUSHERTY & McCULLOUGH, NO. 79 BOWERY,
Continue to sell
Red-white MUSLIN de LAINE at 6c.
Do white HEAVY DO. do 6½c.
Yard-wide SHEETING at 6c.
Yard-wide SHEETING at 6½ c.
Yard-wide BEST QUALITY from 7c to 8c
in case of DRESS GOODS, JUST RECEIVED from AUCTION, comprising new and elegant STYLES in CHECKED and STRIPED LENOS, MOZAMBIQUES, FOIL DE CHEVRES, &c. &c. &c., from 12½ c. per yard UPWARDS.
Pieces of BEST AMERICAN PRINTS, 9c to 10c ds.
2 cases 4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS, (best colors) 12c to 14c ds.
Black SILK, ONE DOLLAR per Yard and upwards.
A LARGE SUPPLY of HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, comprising LANCASTER and MARSEILLES QUILTS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c., at EXCEEDINGLY low PRICES.
5,100 dozen FRENCH KID GLOVES, 5c. 6d. per pair.
Our CLOAK, SHAWL and MANTILLA department is now REPLETE with every NOVELTY of the SEASON. LADIES WISHING to PURCHASE any of the ABOVE, will find it their interest to call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
REMEMBER the number,
CARTAN, FLUSHERTY & McCULLOUGH,
NO. 79 BOWERY, opposite Stanton-st.

ALL AT 25 CENTS A PAIR.
LADIES' FINE WHITE LINEN HOSE.
WHITE HOSE, SILK EMBROIDERED FRONTS.
EXTRA LARGE WHITE AND BROWN HOSE.
WHITE AND BROWN OPEN-WORK HOSE.
REGULAR GOODS VERY CHEAP, AT
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AT LESS THAN OLD PRICES.
FRENCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
With Hem-stitch and Fancy Border.
PURE SILK SUSPENDERS.
GAUZE MERINO UNDER WEAR,
GLOVES, SHIRTS, &c.
POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

839 LACE CURTAINS.
BROADWAY.
NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,000 pairs Curtains, at
OLD PRICES,
G. L. & J. B. KELLY,
No. 839 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 839 BROADWAY.
GOLD SHADES, KELLY'S
GOLD SHADES,
GOLD SHADES,
GOLD SHADES,
GOLD SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
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WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES.
Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.

ELEGANT DESIGNS
IN
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
BEAUTIFULLY EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED,
AT THE
METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
No. 459 BROADWAY.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 91 Grand-st.
We are offering a large and well-selected stock of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, at low prices, for cash. Also, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats and Oil-Cloths.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

GAYNOR'S
CORSET AND SKIRT STORES
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Pleasant and well-known private residence, near Washington Hall (late Mrs. Meads's,) will be opened for visitors on the 15th of May. It is delightfully situated on Broadway, between Hall Congress and Phila-sts., and will be conducted in a manner to merit the confidence of friends. For further particulars apply at No. 5 West 16th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A Private residence and board and accommodations; large airy rooms and beautiful location, can be furnished cheap by week or season; by applying to H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, New-York. Refers to Bowery Savings Bank; Gen. Jones, Esq., Times Office; Wm. H. Franklin, Esq., No. 24 Vesey-st.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNtry.—A lady, well acquainted with the management of children, who resides in one of the pleasantest parts of Connecticut, desires to take a few children to board for the winter, or for a longer time. Satisfactory references will be given and required. Address Box No. 1,000 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR A WIDOW lady and her daughter, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, and where they can enjoy the comforts of home. Location must be pleasant and healthy, and within 2 or 3 hours' ride of New-York. Address, stating location, terms, &c., J. T. C., Box No. 4,438 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family, at Fairfield, Conn.; good air, water and bathing. The house is well situated, and in pleasant walking distance of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD.—ON THE line of the Western Railroad, at New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen County, within a few minutes in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT LOCUST HILL, Orange County, N. Y.—The house is large, grounds well shaded, commanding a magnificent view of the mountains for miles, accommodations first-class, within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landing. Address P. S. Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman and wife desire board for the Summer in the village of Tarrytown, in a private house with a fine view of the river. Address, stating terms, &c., E. F., Box No. 1,705 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman and wife, with infant child, wish to obtain board in a private family, or where there are few boarders, within an hour's ride or sail of the City. Address BOARD, stating terms, &c., Box No. 76 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ON THE LINE OF THE Harlem Railroad, one mile from Bedford Station. A limited number can be accommodated with board. For information, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at the City Hotel store, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, WILL open on the 15th of May. The proprietor is now prepared to receive visitors. Rooms can be secured at the office, No. 8 Broadway, New-York. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.—AT CORNWALL ON THE Hudson, or near, during the coming Summer, for a lady, (no young children) and servant. Address, stating terms, with references, station, location of house, POST, Box No. 139 *Times* office.

HOTELS.

CONTINENTAL
WEST POINT HOTEL,
will open for the season on
SATURDAY, MAY 30.

The undersigned is now prepared to engage rooms for the Summer, and has several cottages to let.
WM. B. COZZENS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber having resumed the proprietorship of the Tontine, will immediately refurnish, paper, paint and put the House in complete order for Summer visitors. The table will be equal to any other in or out of the State. The Tontine's Head Waiter will reserve his due proportion of paint and other requisites to make it equal to any other establishment of the kind in the country. Negotiations are pending for a steamer to run from New-York daily. Due notice will be given of the time of opening.
E. L. BENEDICT.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LIFE OF THE
WOOLSEY ESTATE
Always ready, and can be had at our office, No. 68 Pine-st.
ADRIANCE, BULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR,
Of the late firm of PATRICK & RAYNOR,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Has removed to
No. 7 PINE-ST.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL.
In every variety, for sale and exchange.
J. E. WILLIS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC (Afternoon)—Beethoven's Matinee.

WINTER GARDEN—Lost—The Tycoon.

WALLACK'S—Money.

BOWERY GARDEN—Aurora Floyd.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Dog Show—Mister Warren and Confusion Nuts, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GAIETY—(No. 720 Broadway)—Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faded Bri—Lead of a Lover.

LAURA KEENE—Our American Cousin—Tried, the Cat in Crinoline.

WASHINGTON HALL.—(Corner South 7th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.)—Father's Work or Ada.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Montjoie Rose—La Joie Fait Peur.

IRVING HALL—Miss Louise Kretschmera's Grand Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A somewhat more definite knowledge of the movements of the Army of the Potomac begins to reach us. It appears that the Rappahannock has been crossed at three or four different points, both above and below Fredericksburgh—certainly at Port Royal, near the point where FRANKLIN crossed before the battle of Fredericksburgh, and at Kelly's Ford, several miles above the town; and probably at United States Ford, still further up. Accounts state that there was considerable fighting at the crossing, below, but none of consequence above. Full details of these movements will be found in the letters of our special correspondents. Gen. HOOKER appears to have commanded the movement at Kelly's Ford in person. A report reached Philadelphia last night, and was telegraphed to us, that Gen. HOOKER, with 50,000 men, had fought a battle and won a victory. This is about the number of men supposed to have crossed at Kelly's Ford, and the report, though unofficial, may have some foundation in fact.

An arrival at Cairo from Milliken's Bend brings the important intelligence that nearly the whole of the army at that point was in motion, with six days' rations, leaving tents and baggage behind. It is also reported that Gen. OSTERHAUS now occupies Grand Gulf, between Vicksburgh and Port-Hudson.

The steam transport *Escort* arrived at this port last night, from Newbern, N. C., on the 29th ult. She brings the report that several skirmishes have recently taken place in the vicinity of Newbern, and also near Little Washington. The rebels have been defeated in every case, and a considerable number of prisoners have been captured. It is supposed that Gen. HILL is now at Goldsboro' with a portion of the force recently investing Little Washington and threatening Newbern.

Our Vicksburgh correspondence, to the 23d inst., gives an account of the running of the rebel batteries by a fleet of transports, six in number—the *Tigress*, *Empire City*, *Cheeseman*, *Precious Moderator* and *Anglo-Saxon*. The *Tigress*, loaded with supplies, went ashore and was sunk, but the other four all got by in comparative safety. The dispatch from Memphis, published yesterday, stating that four of them had been sunk, is therefore untrue.

Semi-official dispatches from Gen. BANKS, relating to his operations in the Teche country of Louisiana, have been received in Washington. He says the forces under his command have not only destroyed the army and navy of the enemy, and captured his materials for reorganization, but have, as prisoners, his ablest officers of the sea and land. The number of prisoners captured is between one and two thousand. Our loss in the two last battles fought by Gen. BANKS, was from six to seven hundred killed and wounded.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* learns that Gen. BLUNT has ordered the First Kansas Colored (Col. WILLIAMS,) and a section of Major BLAIR'S battery, to Baxter's Springs, in the extreme southeastern portion of Kansas. This movement has been considered necessary from the threatening state of affairs in Northwestern Arkansas. Since the return of STERLING PRICE, the movements in Arkansas and the Indian country have been of such a nature as to lead to the belief that the troops along the southern border have work before them. Col. COOPER is leading the movement from the Canadian River. He is now in command of the Texan deserters from HEINTZELMAN'S army, and has gathered about three thousand men. Gens. STEELE and CABELL command the rebel forces opposed to Cols. PHILLIPS and HARRISON. Both were formerly Captains in the United States service. STEELE surrendered a post in the Indian country to the rebels at the beginning of the war. CABELL was in the First United States Infantry, and is a son-in-law of Gov. RECTOR, of Arkansas.

Gen. STERLING PRICE, we learn from the St. Louis *Republican*, was at Little Rock, Ark., only some ten days ago, at the head of 8,000 disheartened and broken-down troops. He made a speech to them, promising to conduct them into Missouri, but it is said to have fallen upon indifferent believers, and it is added that his force was being diminished rather than increased after this effort. The failure of MARMADUKE and BUNNBRIDGE in the foray upon the Southeastern part of the State, where they expected to capture Commissary's stores, clothing, horses, &c., enough to supply the whole army under PRICE, must operate to destroy all hope of a successful raid into Missouri by "Old Pap," and will go far to preserve the peace in every part of the State.

Information has reached Louisville that a detachment of a force sent out by Gen. HOBSON, of the Fifth Indiana and Fourteenth Illinois cavalry, on Saturday, captured near Jimtown and Scottsville, Ky., twenty-three rebels, thirty-five horses, two mules, one yoke of oxen, sundry small arms, and a quantity of merchandise found with the rebels. They also destroyed a large gristmill which was grinding for Gen. MORGAN'S forces.

The sales of five-twenty-year bonds yesterday, at the various agencies, reached the enormous sum of five millions. It is estimated that over five thousand individual subscriptions were made.

GENERAL NEWS.

Additional news from Mexico has been received by way of San Francisco. The advices from Puebla are to the 7th of April—two days earlier than were received a day or two ago by way of Havana. The character of these advices is totally different from the version of affairs given by the French. On the 5th and 6th of April, according to the dispatch, the French, after severe fighting, succeeded in gaining a portion of Puebla, but on the 7th the Mexicans drove them out with great slaughter, pursuing them with the bayonet beyond the outposts. The French are said to have then retired to Cholula, seven miles from Puebla, where they were fortifying themselves at last accounts.

There was an extraordinary demand yesterday for the Government 5 per cents. of 1881 by conversion of United States Currency at par. The subscriptions were nearly three and a half millions. The deposits in the Treasury on 5 per cent. interest amounted to $1,197,000, which closed the maximum limit of one hundred millions authorized by Act of Congress. The speculative activity in Stocks was marked by unusual excitement, rapidly advancing prices and enormous sales. Gold Coin attracted less attention, closing about 150¾ Exchange 156 per cent. The price of money, now that the Government is no longer able to receive deposits at 6 per cent, is even easier than last week, at 4@5 per cent to the Brokers.

Breadstuffs were plenty, heavy and generally cheaper yesterday. Moderate sales of Pork, Oils, Hay, Hops, Metals, Fish, Fruit and Whisky were reported. Lard, Beef, Pepper, Tallow and East India Rice were in active demand. Cotton was quiet. The freight engagements were restricted.

Another "Dreadful Pother."

The London *Times* is doing its best to get up another storm—seizing upon the circumstance that Mr. ADAMS had given a certain vessel a certificate that she was *bona fide* bound for Matamoras and not a Confederate port. It fulminates very vehemently over the idea that British ships can cross the seas only by virtue of an American protection. Doubtless the "Thunderer" knows what is best calculated to impose upon the senses of its devotees; but, as for ourselves, we must say that this is about the sorriest specimen of the sheet-iron article we have heard in that quarter this many a day. There are respectable shams; but this is not—it is simply ridiculous and contemptible.

Of course the London *Times* has been too long in the business not to know the utility of a bad name; and its first care is to style the certificate a *pass* or *permit*. This shabby misnomer is designed to produce the impression that Mr. ADAMS has assumed *authority* over British vessels. A certificate is simply a verification of a fact and need not at all spring from any legal power whatever. Any man, if he chooses, can give any other man a certificate on application. It is simply evidence, carrying with it just the weight that the name attached to it may impart. But a pass, or license, or permit, necessarily presupposes some sort of legal power. The granting it is an official act, involving authority. We should feel, for instance, at perfect liberty to certify that the Editor of the London *Times* is an unscrupulous servitor of JEFF. DAVIS; but when we come to giving that editor a license or permit to serve or not serve JEFF. DAVIS, as the case might be, we could not do it, simply because we have no power in the premises. The distinction is an essential one; and it is obvious to any man of the slightest reflection.

It was perfectly proper for Mr. ADAMS, on being convinced that the British vessel about to sail was engaged in a trade not at all contravening the neutral obligations of England to his country, to give a general letter to any American naval commander who might overhaul her, that such was the fact. This procedure on his part was calculated to save trouble to all parties. It was the more expedient in this case, because the very character of the cargo—consisting as it did of arms and munitions designed for the Mexicans—taken in conjunction with its destination to a port which has already been largely associated with contraband *Confederate* trade, would, in the absence of such a testimony, make it almost conclusive that this ship was a fit subject for seizure. *How* Mr. ADAMS was satisfied that the arms were not for the Confederates, we do not know. We take it for granted it was on sufficient grounds. It is enough to know that, having peculiar advantages for settling this fact, and having so settled it in his own mind, he had a perfect right to make certificate to that effect. That certificate in itself had no *legal* force. Any American Captain, who should meet the vessel, might disregard it if he pleased, and take the vessel into an American port for judicial investigation. To be sure, he would not, if a sensible man, be likely to do it; he would accept Mr. ADAMS' testimony as conclusive, and save all parties from what would seem to be useless trouble. Yet if he decided otherwise, on reasonable grounds, no party would have any *legal* right to protest or complain. Earl RUSSELL, in his correspondence on the *Peterhoff* case, acknowledged that "it is the right of the belligerent to capture all vessels *reasonably* suspected of endeavoring to break the blockade or of carrying contraband to the Confederates." This reasonable suspicion must all rest on more or less evidence; and the Captain might have evidence, unknown to Mr. ADAMS, which would quite neutralize the certificate. The certificate would estop nothing; it would simply go for what the *American officer might consider it worth.*

That Mr. ADAMS acted properly in giving the testimonial is very certain; but that the parties to whom he gave it, properly used it, is not so certain. What was intended to be simply a private letter to any American officer whom it might concern was not only laid before the English insurance companies, as going to show that they might insure without the risk of American seizure, but was made entirely public through the newspapers. We wait for further light to clear up this strange procedure. It is remarkable that the owners of the vessel should suffer the letter of Mr. ADAMS, which expressly stated that the arms on board of it were for the Mexicans—to become notorious, when the inevitable effect of that publicity would be to cause its seizure by some French vessel on the very day it should take to the high seas. It would seem that in fear of Scylla, they deliberately and purposely steered straight upon Charybdis. But with this subsequent folly Mr. ADAMS had nothing to do. It was enough for him to assure himself that the vessel did not design to trespass upon our belligerent rights; and to vouch for this so far as he was able, in order to relieve American officers of unnecessary doubt and trouble. In doing this, he did not go a hair's breadth beyond his proper province. The French Minister in London does not do his duty, if he is not equally attentive to French interests.

The *Times* avers that "English merchants cannot go as suppliants to foreign ministers for licenses to transact business." Certainly not; for foreign ministers have no such *licenses* to give. Mr. ADAMS could not, if he would, secure safe conduct to any vessel engaged in any business, contraband or otherwise. He can, when solicited, make a personal statement of what he knows, but that is all he can do. If English merchants do not care to apply for such a statement, it matters not. With it or without it every British vessel that is "reasonably suspected of endeavoring to break the blockade, or of carrying contraband to the Confederates," will be just as surely seized as overtaken. The American people will never consent to abate one jot or tittle of their belligerent rights in favor of any Power on earth; infinitely less in favor of a Power that, in years which have passed, so mercilessly exercised those rights against the United States. They intend to stand firmly on the law of nations, without the slightest regard to either the high airs of the London *Times*, or its low deceptions.

The Army of the Potomac.

If nobody knew in advance Gen. HOOKER'S plan of movement and operation against LEE'S army, certainly no one can tell what they are going to be from the manœuvres he has thus far made. Those who predicted he would go down and over the Rappahannock, now see that he has done so; and those who foretold that he would go up and over, now find their sagacity vindicated. He has done both. His active army has been divided into two great forces—of what precise relative strength we are not told—which started on their divergent march on Monday. The right force, after a march of eighteen or twenty miles, reached Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, above Falmouth, and by Wednesday morning the pontoons were laid, and our men crossed the river without loss. The left force after a brief march from their quarters, struck a point on the river a couple of miles below Falmouth, and by Wednesday morning the pontoons were there laid at two places, and two divisions crossed. At both crossings, the rebels made a slight resistance, and at the lower one a brisk skirmish took place. We publish letters this morning from both of the great sections of the army, the upper and the lower; and in these the details of the march and crossing will be found, and the condition of affairs up to Thursday. The report of heavy cannonading, of which we published a statement yesterday, evidently came from the fight below Falmouth on Wednesday morning, and indicated, as we suggested, not the opening of the general action, but the preliminary skirmishing. Gen. HOOKER himself was present with the upper section of the army, and superintended its crossing, and subsequently, with his Staff, made a reconnoissance for some twenty miles.

What the next movements were, or are to be, we are uninformed, though the correspondents venture some speculations. Our correspondent with the upper section, thinks its destination is Culpepper on the one hand, and Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, on the other. He evidently believes the point aimed at to be Gordonsville, and thinks that is the main movement. It is hard at present to tell which of the movements is the main one, but a close reading of our letters and of the few items of telegraphic news will enable any one to make what will appear to himself at least as a pretty shrewd conjecture.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—Dispatches from Washington have twice alluded, with emphatic surprise and disappointment, to a great falling off of receipts from internal revenue. Our own correspondent yesterday represented Commissioner BOUTWELL to be no little concerned to find that his estimates, "made from correct data, and justified by the statistics of the country," have proved "alarmingly delusive." And two causes are assigned for this falling off—first, "a very general neglect to comply with many of the requirements of the Revenue Act in regard to the use of stamps," and second, "the prodigious extent to which stamps once used are fraudulently detached from the instruments to which they were attached, and used again."

It occurs to us that this is an imputation upon the average honesty of the country that is altogether too sweeping. We do not think that the small forgery perpetrated upon the Government, in the way of restoring once obliterated stamps of small values, will make up a sum large enough to be styled "prodigious," or seriously to interfere with the footings of the annual budget of a Minister of *Finance*.

We apprehend that the explanation of Mr. BOUTWELL'S disappointment is just this. He estimated his annual receipts from the sale of Government stamps upon the basis of the first few weeks' or months' returns, whereas it is notorious that thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands, of business men bought enough stamps the first month to last them through a large portion of the year. It was the rule rather than the exception that a large supply was laid in, both for convenience in their legitimate use, and because at the time they were first issued there was in active demand to make change for the fractional parts of a dollar—postage currency not being abundant enough to supply the demand.

So far as the reliable "statistics" of Commissioner BOUTWELL are concerned, it is well to remember that while the number of transactions upon which tax stamps are imposed may have been enormous before the TAX law was passed, and while their volume may have been established by incontrovertible statistics, so soon as the stamp tax was passed there was a natural, instant, and universal tendency on the part of the people to condense their transactions—to draw only one check where previously they would just as readily have drawn two—and so in every other branch of transactions subject to tax.

We know there has been no diminution of the aggregate business of the country. We do not think there is a "prodigious" amount of fraud in the use of revenue stamps. Let us start with a reasonable and right basis of income from this source, and the country will not disappoint the Government.

There is one thing for which the rebels are certainly entitled to credit. It is, no doubt, and that is the rapidity with which they appreciate the difficulties of their position, and the energy with which they adapted their policy to their circumstances. This has been shown in no way so remarkably as in their choice of leaders, and in the measures they have employed for enforcing efficiency in their service. They had no sooner acceded than they placed the ablest man amongst them at the head of their affairs, and from that moment he has been permitted to deal with his subordinates precisely as he saw fit, without murmur, remonstrance, or even comment on the part of the Press or the public. Generals have been dismissed, removed, and changed from one department to another, torn from brilliant positions and consigned to obscure ones, raised from obscurity to places of prominence and responsibility, and the people and the army look on approvingly, or, at all events, silently. BEAUREGARD fought and won the first battle of the war, and what with strutting, posing and rhodomontade, unquestionably answers the Southern ideal of a hero; and yet he was, soon after Bull Run, thrown into the background. He has been driven backward and forward, up and down, from East to West, from a picayune command to no command at all, and latterly he has been assigned to the important, but not first-class position of taking charge of the defences of Charleston. And yet hardly a syllable of complaint have we had either from him or his friends. There is nobody, who has a drop of the milk of human kindness in his composition, who must not have been afflicted at the sight of the various fortunes which have chequered the career of the unfortunate BRAGG, and yet he bears it like a man, and the Confederate world seems not in the least moved by the spectacle.

As to the politicians, their fate has been still harder. FLOYD has disappeared into "the illimitable perspective;" WISE and his "legion" hover somewhere on the outskirts of the Confederate army, but the cruel and abdurate DAVIS remorselessly refuses to give them the least chance of engaging the entire Yankee host—WISE, who at the time of the JOHN BROWN affair announced his ability to traverse the North in arms "with ten men," on his way to Canada. Worse than all, ROGER A. PRYOR, the most bloodthirsty Virginian in existence, was only allowed to remain in command of the position on the Blackwater as long as there was no chance of a collision, but as soon as this appeared likely, his unromantic chief superseded him. We hear nothing whatever of a BEAUREGARD party or a WISE party or a BRAGG party, nor does the air down South resound with predictions of the ruin of their cause because Stonewall JACKSON has not the command-in-chief, or because BEAUREGARD was removed from the Potomac without consulting the sidewalk strategists and windy politicians of Richmond.

There is, in short, in every act of the Richmond Government a bold assertion of the doctrine that no man has a right to any public office; but that any public office has a claim upon any man in the community. We began the war upon a directly opposite principle. We were so confident in our own strength, so full of contempt for the enemy, that we refused to give up one of our old vices or traditions, and entered into the contest loudly confirming the claims of all party chiefs to the highest offices in the State, military as well as civil. Our great aim at the outset was apparently not so much to organize the most effective machine for putting down the rebellion as to comply with the old custom of satisfying party claims on the Government patronage. The evils of this system at the outset of the war were incalculable. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that we have spent millions of treasure and torrents of blood in adhering to the fallacy and heresy that certain people have a right to fill certain places, whether they are fitted for them or not.

We are only expressing the opinion of every reflecting man in the community, when we say that, if this Republic is intended to last, this system of choosing those who are to take charge of its interests must cease, and cease now. We must go back to the practice of the early days, and put into vacant places the men who are fit to fill them, and not the men who have earned them by electioneering; *and when they are in, leave them there as* long as they behave themselves. In inventing the present practice, the Democratic party inflicted as great a curse on the nation as if it had introduced a foreign army of occupation. And it is a curse which makes itself doubly felt in time of war. It has been the blight of the army, though we have to thank its application to the army for the most glaring exposures that could possibly be made of its wickedness and absurdity. We are now about to raise another army, and if, after the experience we have had, either the President or the Governors of States deliver over the new regiments to the tender mercies of ambitious orators and wire pullers, while men of military experience and ability are left to pine in idleness and obscurity, they will be chargeable with something a good deal worse than folly.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—Some of the men of the First regiment of New-York Volunteers refused to do duty a few days ago, on the ground that their term of service had expired. Their claim was wrong, however, in the matter of a fortnight or so, and it was so decided by the military authorities. The decision did not satisfy the mutineers, and the disaffection extended from a single company to the whole regiment. Suddenly the ringleaders were arrested, the men were stripped of their arms and regimental colors, and confined to their quarters strongly guarded, and Gen. SICKLES issued an order in the case, which unites the stringency of military law with even-handed justice and true clemency. He promises consideration and redress to all conscientious soldiers as they come to duty, but orders that they be put under instant surveillance and punishment for those ill-disposed, and warns them that if on the next day at most they be found mutinous, a certain number of them will be tried by Drumhead Court-martial, the sentence of which shall be immediately executed—all the remainder shall be drafted into other regiments—the officers will be mustered out, dismissed, or reduced to the ranks—and the First regiment New-York Volunteers thus disbanded in disgrace, will cease to exist as a military organization in the service of the United States." Next day the men purged themselves by repentance, and evinced their desire to return to duty, which they were permitted to do, and their arms were restored.

It is a misfortune that a regiment which has earned an honorable name for fidelity and gallantry, as Gen. SICKLES says, should tarnish its fame during the last few days of its term of service, and we are glad that the prompt action taken in the case proved so quickly effective. The regiment may have an opportunity to efface all remembrance of the deed before Thursday next, when its term of service really does expire.

The Investigation into the Prize Proceedings—A Suggestion or Two.

The investigation which the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered in connection with the prize proceedings in this District, is a matter of no small importance to New-York. There has been so much said about them, so many charges of malpractice, so many imputations of gross overcharging, if not of dishonesty, that it is due to the fair fame of our City that such an investigation should be had, and that it should be sweeping, thorough, honest and fearless. Let us know the facts in the matter, cut where they will. If there is any reason why the expense of prize proceedings should properly and rightfully be 15 per cent. here, as against 5 per cent. in Boston, let it be known. If there is no reason for it, except in dishonesty and plunder on the part of those to whom the interests of the public and of the captors have been committed, let that, too, be brought to light. It is an unpleasant and ungracious task to uncover dishonesties in high places, but to cover them up is to make ourselves parties to them. We understand that the present investigation is set on foot at the instance of a committee of the merchants of our City. We trust they will not be satisfied with merely having set it on foot, but that they will take an interest in it, watch it, and help it along.

We do not know how far this investigation may go; we have no knowledge as to what power those having it in charge may possess, whether they are limited to certain lines of investigation or not. But we take the liberty of making some suggestions as to certain matters which, if they have the authority, might properly be inquired into.

The first thing which occurs to us, because it is one to which we have frequently called attention, is the missing cargo of the *Hiawatha*, and the order that the Marshal should show cause why it was not forthcoming, which was returnable at an early part of the term that Judge NELSON held here last Fall, but which the District Attorney never called up all the while the Judge was here, and of which we hear nothing now that he has come in to hold Court here again. This matter seems to us not unworthy of investigation. The causes which have led to so much delay must be weighty, or else the neglect has been great.

Again, we recollect to have noticed in the report of the Secretary of the NAVY on these matters, that the fees in these cases seemed to bear an undue proportion to the total expenses. We recollect some instances in which the fees of the District-Attorney and counsel for the captors amounted to nearly three-fourths of the whole expense. Would it not be a pertinent subject of inquiry to learn what has been the total amount of fees taxed to these officers, and for what services, and how it has come that the District-Attorney's fees have been taxed at so large a sum, when by the law as it existed till changed at the heel of the last session, his total compensation was limited to $6,000 per annum? Whether he has received any more than that amount, and, if not, what has become of the fees; whether the Navy Department allows to the counsel for captors anything beyond the fees taxed in the causes; how these fees have *been taxed—by consent or otherwise*; whether there has ever been any opposition on the part of the District-Attorney or counsel for captors to any bill of costs proposed by the Marshal, the Prize Commissioners or each other; and if this is so, what the services are for which, as we understand, twenty dollars have been sometimes taxed as a fee for attending on taxation of costs, for which the fee of the taxing officer is only a dollar, and the proctor's fee in the days when proctors in admiralty could tax fees, was only fifty cents. There are several matters here which might engage the attention of the investigating officers with profit to the public.

Again, there are charges for disbursements against this prize property which, perhaps, might well be inquired into. Something might perhaps be learned by taking the various bills of this kind from the files of the Court, and examining the parties in whose favor they are made, to see if they received all the amounts named therein, and if not, who divided the spoils with them.

There are other intimations floating in the air, of improper sales, or unfair appointments, of unjust weights and unequal measures, of services charged and paid for which were never rendered, of charges for which no authority of law can be found, of excessive charges for storage and cooperage, and insurance, &c., &c. As we have said, we do not know whether it is competent for these investigating officers to inquire into all these matters, but sure we are that if it is not competent for them, it should be made so. The repute of our City requires it; the interests of the nation demand it. If we are unjustly charged, let us be cleared from the disgrace; if truly, let justice, swift and sure, fall upon those who have brought the disgrace upon us.

RUNNING THE BATTERIES.—A dispatch yesterday from Cairo set forth that it was doubtful whether any of the boat-loads transports which attempted to run the batteries of Vicksburgh, on the night of the 22d ult., succeeded in passing; and it was added that four of the six were known to have been sunk. This report, if true, which appears doubtful, loses any importance it might seem to have when we remember that these transports were but a sort of scow or hybrid-down old steamboat, had no troops aboard, and were going down all but empty, to be used by the army below, which has already moved by an interior route from Milliken's Bend to New-Carthage, La. Each transport had a small volunteer crew on board, barely sufficient to man it.

Jefferson Davis and Mississippi Repudiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of Mr. JOHN SLIDELL to a friend in England, in which he expresses the belief that RANDAL, and not JEFFERSON DAVIS, was the Mississippi repudiator, is highly characteristic of that crafty and unscrupulous rebel. Of course, Mr. SLIDELL knew very well what had been Mr. DAVIS' sentiments and course on this subject; but there was an object to be gained by pretending not to know, just as there was an object to be gained in the Presidential election of 1844, by the Plaquemines friends. The truth is, JEFFERSON DAVIS commenced his career as a politician and a repudiator at one and the same time. It was at Vicksburgh, Nov. 6, 1841, in a public discussion with one of the most gifted and remarkable men of the day, S. S. PRENTISS, who was a relentless enemy of the Mississippi repudiators, and the acknowledged leader of the bond-paying party in that State. On the occasion referred to, the discussion turned not merely upon the constitutionality of the Union Bank bonds, but also upon the favorite political dogma by which many of the repudiators justified their conduct. The point is thus referred to in a letter written by a distinguished lawyer, who was present:

"Mr. PRENTISS was ridiculing and denouncing the notion that *one generation cannot bind another*, and called on any one to explain what was meant by the proposition. Major JEFFERSON DAVIS, who had never before appeared in public, undertook to state what the doctrine on that point was. Mr. P.'s response was the most courteously severe and magnificently eloquent thing I ever heard, even from him."

An account of the discussion appeared next day in the Vicksburgh *Sentinel*, from which the following is an extract:

"Mr. PRENTISS certainly made the best and most logical argument we have ever either heard or read, as emanating from the bond-payers, and stating that our plain planter successfully maintained his position against S. S. PRENTISS is saying that Major DAVIS is no ordinary man."

These extracts show that JEFFERSON (not Reuben) DAVIS entered public life as a full-blown repudiator; nor is there the slightest evidence that he has ever repented of it. The letter addressed by him at a later period to his present admirer and advocate, the London *Times*, in which he vindicated repudiation and sneered at the "crocodile tears" of the foreign bondholders, was in perfect keeping with his course before and since. In 1853, as is well known, the legal and constitutional validity of the Union Bank bonds was finally decided by the highest tribunals of Mississippi first by the Superior Court of Chancery, in February, and then in July by the unanimous opinion and decision of the High Court of Errors and Appeals. JEFFERSON DAVIS was at this time the idol of the disunion and of the anti-bond party in Mississippi. He had been their candidate for Governor in 1850, and was barely defeated by Gen. FOOTE. He was now at the head of the War Department in the Cabinet of Mr. PIERCE, and a prospective candidate for the Presidency. So great was his political and personal influence that he could, undoubtedly, have easily persuaded the leaders of his party at home to accept the decision of the Courts in the case of the Union Bank bonds (as they had always professed their willingness to do) and make no further opposition to their payment. Did he do anything of the sort? Not at all. In the gubernatorial election of 1853, which occurred in November, to the profound disappointment of the country, the old repudiation policy was still adhered to, the recent opinion of the Supreme Court denounced, one of the Judges dropped, and the candidates of the anti-bond party triumphantly chosen.

Mississippi repudiation was the most prodigate and infamous school of politics, as it was the most stupendous swindle which up to that time our country had seen; and in this unprincipled school JEFFERSON DAVIS was thoroughly trained to become the chief leader and head-master of that still more infamous and swindling concern—the slaveholding republic.

A brief editorial from the Vicksburgh *Sentinel*, of Nov. 7, 1843, the same paper which eulogizes so warmly the maiden speech of "Major DAVIS," will illustrate the genuine spirit of Mississippi repudiation, and also serve as a pleasant premonition to the holders of Confederate bonds:

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

"Far as we can see, the gallant 'subterraneans' are doing their duty manfully and well. The battle will be well fought, and if the enemy gains the victory, it will be well earned and hard won.

Stand up to the rack to-day, boys! Let those who did not vote yesterday come forward and do so to-day; and let those who have voted, and who love the cause, aid in bringing up our corps of reserve to the charge. On, self-bondsmen, on! Your birthright, and those of your children, are at stake. If you are men—if you cherish the great fundamental principle which your fathers proclaimed, July 4, '76—if you wish to give the death-blow to funding and consequent taxation throughout the world—if you have humanity enough not to increase the pangs of starvation under which three-fourths of your fellow-beings in bond and king-ridden Europe are writhing—go, we say, to the polls to-day, and record your votes against the iniquitous system. The present crisis is no ordinary one; the issue is not confined to Mississippi—no, it is a contest in which is marshaled on one side, a privileged aristocracy, moneyed influence, bonds, and endless taxation; and, on the other, Freedom, Justice, and Humanity!" PRO-PATRIA.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—MAX MARETZEK'S Summer season will commence on Monday next with VERDI'S new opera, "Aroldo," with a superb cast, new scenery, dresses and appointments. The cast includes the favorite artists Madame CARADORI, MASSIMI, BELLINI, and others. From present appearances, this season promises to be as prosperous as the one just concluded, the greatest we have ever had at the Academy. Other novelties will be produced in quick succession.

LAST DAY OF THE DOG-SHOW.—Every dog has his day, and this is the one appointed by BARNUM as the wind-up for his Bunkum show of fancy dogs. Fanciers and amateurs must improve this opportunity, or lose the last.

GOTTSCHALK'S MATINEE.—To-day, at 3 P. M., Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give a grand Matinée at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, assisted by favorite and competent artists.

☞ Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, whose recent oration on the War evoked the applause of a crowded audience, speaks to-night at Cooper Institute on "The Three Methods of Peace."

Fire at Williamsport, Penn.

WILLIAMSPORT, Friday, May 1.

SLAYE'S extensive steam tannery and a number of dwellings and other buildings were burned this afternoon. The celebrated trotting horse "Pedro," owned by SAMUEL GERMAN, perished in the flames.

Movements of Secretary Chase.

BOSTON, Friday, May 1.

Secretary CHASE, now on a visit to this city, is receiving attentions from Gov. ANDREW and many prominent citizens. He has rooms at the REVERE.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 30.

Sailed, bark *Amazon*, for Hong Kong. She carries $10,000 in treasure.

A short time since our attention was arrested by an announcement in the public journals of a new discovery in medical science, which, if true, is destined to an importance of the highest magnitude. The announcement came from several quarters looking for the revelation of new and important principles in science, and when an individual announced his theory, claiming to have discovered that light, and to have removed the veil of obscurity from a subject of the highest importance, round which much has been written and more conjectured, it is proper that his claims should be presented, and carefully examined and tested.

WE REFER TO THE DISCOVERIES

in Electricity, as a therapeutic agent, by Dr. CHARLES ALT, of No. 20 Bond-street, New-York, a distinguished general physician. The announcement of Dr. C., united with an invitation to all who desire to investigate the subject, induced us to call at his rooms, and ascertain, if possible, the truth of his claims. In conversing with the Doctor, we learned that he had devoted many years to the study of, and experiments in, electrical science, particularly that branch of it relating to the electrical forces of action in the human body, the cause of disease, rationale of cure, &c., and from the principles discovered, claimed to have perfected a system of treatment for the removal of all maladies of all curable, by means of the various combinations of electricity.

THE DOCTOR'S THEORY IS,

That the human system is but a galvanic arrangement, with its acids and alkalies, constituting the positive and negative forces, and that every mental and physical manifestation, either voluntary or involuntary, is the result of this antagonism; that digestion, circulation, secretion and excretion, are wholly attributable to the law of electrical influences; that the nerves are the conductors of Electricity, and that there is a point section established through the nervous system, which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electric element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease; that there are strictly but two conditions of disease, the one positive, the other negative; and as Electricity possesses these two fabrical principles, it will, if applied according to the electric polarities and requirements of the system, arrest, or in other words neutralize the disease by the restoration of proper poles solicd.

THE DOCTOR FURTHER ASSERTS

That all drugs taken into the system are strictly upon electrical principles; that from decomposition the latent "electricity is set free, and that, through the electrical polarities of the nervous system, all changes are produced either for good or for evil; that in the incipient stage of disease it may tend to weaken the forces, and restore harmony; but after the same has become normalcy, paralyzing the nervous communications, and changing the constituents of the fluids, and arresting the digestive action of the stomach and the power of assimilation, so instead of medicine prove has, or ever can succeed in removing the cause of the disease, its only tendency being to multiply and complicate the symptoms.

ON THE CONTRARY,

Electricity being the vital element upon which life depends, can be directed to any part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self sustaining condition.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

Feeling deeply interested in the subject of electrical science, and especially that branch of it which relates to the cure of disease, as practiced by Dr. CRANSTON, take occasion to affirm, both from our own experience and observation, that we believe it simple and effective, and deserving the attention of the afflicted. We have witnessed the complete restoration to health of many persons who have been long ill, who have enjoyed the benefits of the advice and skill of some of the most eminent medical practitioners of this and other countries, without relief or even hope of relief. In some instances the disease of years' standing has yielded almost at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it has required a more protracted treatment, and, without exception, the most satisfactory results have followed.

ONE VERY IMPORTANT FEATURE

of the treatment is that no time is lost in experimenting with disease. By means of an electrical test an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

From what has been suggested, it will be apparent that no mere charlatan in his profession, no student of a day, could be relied upon to apply this mighty agent to the human organism.

WE DESIRE, THEREFORE,

thus publicly to make it known that Dr. CRANSTON has demonstrated to us, in the most satisfactory manner, that his claims are based upon immutable laws, that his treatment is founded upon scientific principles, and we most cordially recommend all who are suffering from physical ills to consult Dr. CRANSTON, under whose supervision they will learn for themselves that what we have affirmed in reference to his system is true and entitled to their greatest recognition.

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Consumption.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, and no one can expect to enjoy health permanently who permits it, for it is contrary to the economy of the system, and gives rise to a good proportion of the ills which afflict the human race. To correct it, therefore, to insure ill health or produce a needless duration; yet, in attempting its removal, discretion with regard to the remedies to be used is requisite. Violent purgatives temporarily remove costiveness, weaken the bowels, and the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 916 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as large and deservedly successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 24 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from *Chronic Catarrh*, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for about 7 years, during which a disagreeable discharge from the ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest benefit. I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. I have had no experience in quackery, having his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noise in the head, together with other indications of a total case of deafness. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 180 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. R. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasures of society so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, I consider it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear distinctly, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over 2 years. May you be rewarded by long life and health to pursue your calling, that, to mankind, other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and accept you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marine United States.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1862.

"This is to certify, that I had for many years been a severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the child standing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having read of the cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him, with the little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the possession of that gentleman, as to his scientific and successful treatment. He has shown in this case his skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply or come to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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THE LIFE.—WHAT IS THE MEANING OF A large mouth, a small mouth, thick lips, thin lips, pale lips and red lips? significance of dreams, man-monkeys, the indians, "Unity" of the race, Ethnology, Anthropology, Psychology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Marriage of Races, Wens, portraits, pictures of 5,000 celebrities, Paintings, queens, emperors, presidents, poets, philosophers, &c. &c. Advertised in the MAY Number (EXTRA) PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Complete. Only 15 cents. May be had of newsmen and at No. 308 BROADWAY, New-York.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—For particulars inquire at the office of publication, No. 9 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps the plates. It is not the shortest route from Wall-st. to the City corr. Catalogues gratis; by mail, (in close envelope,) 3 cents.

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This work is not a compilation from some other publications, but its arrangements are all carefully planned to the combined tones of the instruments for which it is intended. Beginning with the simplest lessons, the pupil continues to be led on step by step, the course of instruction being carefully progressive throughout. It varies also essentially from all previous instructors for these instruments, and it is hoped will be found to supply a want long felt by learners and teachers. It will make a volume of 144 quarto pages. Price $2.

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Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
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These shall never plague you more.
Lynn, with his Powder, says
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Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

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NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD,
APRIL 15, 1863.

$10,000 REWARD.

A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.

H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

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NEW STYLES,
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JOSEPH LAWRENCE, Jr., President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close on SATURDAY, the 2d day of May, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and will be up-town stations as follows, viz:

Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.
Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.
Station E, 9:05 A. M.
Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

FURNITURE.—P. KRUSINA, AT HIS MANUfactory and Warerooms, Nos. 20 and 22 Sixth Street, has on hand a splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the

VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

All goods warranted.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Trustees and three Inspectors of Election for the New-York Produce Exchange Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, on entrance on Moore-st., on MONDAY NEXT, May 4, 1863. Polls will remain open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

AUCTION SALES.

Rooms Unusual, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD DOUBLE PIANO-FORTE, SPLENDID ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 3d, and on MONDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 49 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., the entire elegant furniture contained in the above house, a part of which was imported from Paris by Mr. ——, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood drawing-room suit, in rich French plain pier and mantel glasses, magnificent rosewood Gothic pianoforte, made by Chickering, rosewood marble top centre table, elegant marble-top sofa and easy chairs, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs in fine rose ; rose-wood centre and side marble-top tables, rich carved and gilt mantel clocks, &c.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany ; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds in fine hair-cloth ; 10 parlor beds mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Also, a large assortment of feather beds and bedding, blankets, comforters, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, &c., &c., and a large assortment of kitchen furniture, crockery and glassware.

Also, a quantity of brass-mounted fire-irons, fenders, marble top centre tables, mahogany sofas and chairs ; fine hair-cloth, rosewood, &c., solid oak dining-room suite, in carved rose, and other miscellaneous furniture, too numerous to mention.

Also, one roll-top desk billiard table, made by Sharpe, Leslie, comp., in excellent condition, nearly new ; with all the necessary appurtenances, &c.

Also, a quantity of brass, spelter and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of articles which are not usually found in private dwellings.

All the goods to be sold will be sold without reserve, as Mr. —— is about to break up housekeeping.

Also, a quantity of fine wines and cigars, by order of the executors.

Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock each day, and continue until all is sold.

Catalogues are now ready, at our office and at the office of U. S. Marshal, No. 11 Chambers-st. Goods will be ready for examination two days previous to sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FISK, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., Sammy Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 3, 10½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 43 Wall-st.

BY ORDER OF JOHN B. WHITING, ESQ., ASSIGNEE.

Parcel No. 1—78 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $6,000 with interest.

Parcel No. 2—30 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $2,400 with interest.

Parcel No. 3—26 shares in the American Bank Note Company ; 21 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $4,150 40, with interest.

Parcel No. 4—31 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,550, with interest.

Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,325, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,825, with interest.

Parcel No. 6—10 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,000 and interest.

Parcel No. 7—31 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $600 and interest.

Parcel No. 8—5 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $100 and interest.

Parcel No. 9—18 shares of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $900 and interest.

Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 50 shares of $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares, $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 12—20 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 15—3 shares American Bank Note Company ; 2 shares in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated at about $5,000.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF MODERN AND ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 2 and 3, at 7½ each evening, at the Dramatic Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, over Mr. Charles Chickering's,

A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS,

by order of the Executors of the late Gen. GEO. M. KEIM, of READING, PENN., well known for many years as an eminent connoisseur.

Also including the BALANCE OF AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PICTURES hanging in the PHILADELPHIA collection sold by us on the 26th and 27th of March last.

Among the distinguished artists represented are

ROTHERMEL, GILBERT STUART, BIERSTADT,
PAUL WEBBER, SULLY, HAMILTON,
G. P. LAMDDIN, F. RICHARDS, J. HART,
MORAN, WM. HART,
LAUBIN, WHITTRIDGE, JOHNSON,
BANNEY, BURFORD, LEWIS,

and other celebrated American artists. Also of the most eminent European school, by

VLESSING, J. HUCH, BONFIELD,
W. W. KEYSER, ROLYE, KOBBE,
J. HUBNER, T. GRASS, LEICKERT,
VAN STARKENBURGH, MEYERHEIM, VERON,
BODDINGTON and others

equally celebrated.

Also, belonging to the collection of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, a marble bust of NAPOLEON, attributed to CANOVA, purchased by the late owner at the sale of JOSEPH BONAPARTE. A marble head of CHRIST, and a marble altar-relief of ROMULUS and REMUS, both cut to order by FETTRICH. Also, HAGAR and ISHMAEL ; HOPE, after Guido ; Genius of Poetry, by A. Bartolomew, of Rome. Among the old school are examples of

ROSA DI TIVOLI, FRANCISCO ALBANO,
SNYDER, RAPHAEL MENGS,
CAMPIDOGLIO, D. TENIERS,
VANDERVELDE, JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

And many others. They will be on exhibition as above on and after Thursday, 24d inst., and three evenings previous to the sale.

Morgan Wilkins, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, INDIA INK SKETCHES, FINE ENGRAVINGS, MARBLE AND BRONZE STATUES AT AUCTION.

HALLOWELL & CO. will sell by auction on SATURDAY EVENING, May 3, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 70 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., a number of very fine original oil-paintings, among which may be mentioned "Country Home" and "The Fireside," by Roseter ; "Head of St. Jerome," by Sully ; "House of John Knox in Edinburgh," by Bonnar ; "Interior of a Cottage" and "Take Your Choice," by Lily Spencer ; "The Pic-nic," by Rondel ; an elegant copy from Claude Lorraine, "Capture of the Irish President," by Von Steet ; "Burning Ships," by Warren ; Scenery on the Rhine, by Kimmel ; "Interior of a Church," by Ferdinando della Spitza," copy from Andrea del Sarto, by Calil ; "Flower Piece," by Bessel ; "View Near the Hague," by Van Juden ; "Summer" and "Winter," by Kreusmans ; "Autumn," by William Hart ; "Looking Out," by Von Blarn ; "Paul and Virginia" and "Shepherd and Goats," by Gumegnak ; "Paul Potter Painting His Famous Picture of the Bull." Also, a number of fine original India ink and oil sketches, by Von Beest, together with several fine colored engravings after Raphael, Rosa Bonheur, Landseer and others of merit.

Also, elegant marble statue, "Venus from the Bath," after Canova ; elegant bronze statue, "Mercury," two wrought-silk portraits, "Pope Pius IX.," and "Tell of the Duke d'Aumale to the Montmorency at Lyons," wrought on the Jacquard loom.

Catalogues and permits may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st.

William Brown, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—CLINTON E. GOODWIN'S ESTATE.

WILLIAM BROWN will sell at auction, by order of Chancery, on TUESDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property, viz. : Lot on the east side of Mercer-st., 100 ft. 6 in. south of Bleecker-st., 25 ft. front by 100 ft. 6 in. deep. Lot on the east side of Mercer-st., 125 ft. 6 in. south of Bleecker-st., 25 ft. front by 100 ft. 6 in. deep. Lot on the east side of Mercer-st., 150 ft. 6 in. south of Bleecker-st., 25 ft. front by 100 ft. 6 in. deep. Lot on the east side of Mercer-st.,

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, April 30, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 15th day of May, next, for furnishing DESICCATED AND COMPRESSED MIXED VEGETABLES, for issue to the United States army for twelve months from the first of November next, at the rate of *one Hundred and Sixty-five Thousand pounds per month.*

The ingredients of the mixed vegetables furnished under the contracts of the current year are as follows, viz.: To each one hundred pounds of the mixed vegetables, twenty pounds of potatoes, twenty-two pounds of white turnips, twenty-two pounds of carrots, ten pounds of cabbages, six pounds of onions, five pounds of string beans, five pounds of tomatoes, one pound of celery, or parsley, and five pounds of rice. As the mixture has undoubtedly to be improved by diminishing the quantity of some of the coarser vegetables and increasing some of the others, as well as by introducing some vegetables not heretofore used, proposers are invited to send in proposals with the accompanying memorandum only of the mixtures as above given, but also of other mixtures, varying therefrom according to the experience and judgment of the proposer, with a view of effecting an improvement in this article of military supply. Proposers are required to give the exact proportions of different ingredients in each of several samples, with price per pound of each, packed as required. When it is practicable, each of the vegetables in a separate state, and after desiccation, will be submitted for inspection. Only those parts of each vegetable commonly used as food will be admitted for the mixture.

The mixed vegetables are to be very compactly compressed into cakes of seven pounds each, ten of these cakes being packed in a tin or zinc box made air-tight, with two of these boxes packed in a wooden box made of suitable seasoned stuff, not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, with cushion ends one inch thick, strengthened with outside lining pieces. Boxes to be strapped with hickory at the ends.

Proposals must, so far as practicable, be accompanied with at least one box as above described, with contents of the proposer's own manufacture of each of the articles he may offer to furnish.

The location of the manufacturing establishment must be stated.

There being a choice among the different varieties of vegetables, proposers will state with precision the especial varieties they use, or propose to use, in their mixtures.

Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the bid be accepted, we will give our bond to the sum of *ten thousand dollars* that the contract shall be duly fulfilled."

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Desiccated and Compressed Mixed Vegetables."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Depot of Washington, corner of 19th and G sts., Washington, D. C., April 30, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (1,000) two thousand Horses, of the following description, viz.:

CAVALRY.

For Cavalry, (1,500) one thousand five hundred Horses, from *(15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high*, between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; free from all defects; well broken to harness; compactly built, and to weigh no less than 1,100 pounds.

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (500) five hundred Horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; free from all defects; well broken to harness; compactly built, and to weigh no less than 1,100 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If the bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must specify clearly whether the bid is for Cavalry or Artillery Horses, and in *no case* must both be bid for on the same paper.

If any bidder wishes to propose for both classes, he must forward two distinct proposals—one for each class, *complete in itself*—and having no reference to any other proposal by the same party.

Proposals must be addressed to Col. D. H. RUCKER, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract signed by the contractor and two responsible securities will be required of successful bidders.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No Mares will be received.

The Horses must be delivered in this City within twenty days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

The CAVALRY Horses will be awarded in lots of (200) two hundred each, and the ARTILLERY Horses in lots of (250) two hundred and fifty each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 20th sts., Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less quantity.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Hay and Grain to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 18, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INVITED to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sides of wood or iron, whether bottom or copper sheathed, also and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they are willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, Office of Construction, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M. of May 5, 1863, for the repairs of warehouses and reconstruction of the docks, grading, &c., to be done on the United States property at Staten Island, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications, and be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder is able to perform the work and will accept the contract if awarded to him. Bids will be considered that do not conform to these requirements.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered for its interest to do so.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the "Superintendent of Repairs," &c., Custom-house, New-York.

All bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposals for Repairs, Staten Island, N. Y.," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Engineer in Charge.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No. 44, to said Ward; pursuant to plan and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The Trustees of the Twelfth Ward of Schools reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CHARLES BOLCE,
Chairman School Officers Twelfth Ward.
DAVID FITZGERALD, Secretary.
DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr.,
PATRICK McGANN,
Committee.

New-York, April 24, 1863.

OFFICE OF THOW'S DIRECTORY.—H. WILSON, Compiler, No. 49 Ground-st.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that the canvass for this work is now in progress. Persons doing business down town and residing in the upper part of the City, are solicited to leave at their places of business and hotels, full information respecting their residence and places of business, &c. Where several individuals occupy rooms in a house, a list should be left with the apartment, and left for the canvasser. By this means the annoyance of repeated calls for information, and the greater convenience both to the compiler and the public, from errors and confusion, may be in a great measure avoided. All canvassers employed on this work are furnished with written authority, signed by Mr. H. Wilson. They are authorized to receive money for the delivery of names in capital letters, and for extra lines to be inserted in connecting with the same, &c., but for no other purpose. Proposals for insertion of name, with prices, which alone are furnished for all amounts, likewise to be received by them. Payment for the book to be made on its delivery; for advertisements in front or back, or colored leaves, after publication, and on presentation of the order signed by the advertiser. JOHN F. THOW, Publisher.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

RROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. 25th day of May, 1863, for filling, grading and paving Fifty-fifth-st., from West Twenty-first-st. to the northerly side of Avenue A, in the Twelfth Ward.

The street to be excavated, regulated and graded under the direction of the Village Surveyor, and to be paved with trap-block Belgian pavement—each block measuring on the face, of upper surface, not less than nor more than seven inches in length, and not less than four nor more than five inches in width, and in depth not less than six nor more than eight inches—to be laid on a properly bed of clean sand, or river gravel, not less than one foot in depth.

The trap-blocks are to be laid at right angles to the line of street, and with each row at each side the said Surveyor may direct—each course to be of blocks of a uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of *one inch*.

The whole of the work to be done in a manner more particularly described in the Corporation Manual of Specifications, to be furnished to persons who may desire to bid for the same. Security will be required in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the work.

The proposals for this work will be publicly opened at the room of the Board of Trustees, in said Village, on the 18th day of May, at *Fifty o'clock P. M.*, and the contract awarded to the most lowest bidder who shall comply with the terms of the contract, and the act in relation thereto.

Blank forms of contract and specifications, together with the form of proposal, and all other information required on application to JAMES DUFFY, President of said village.

JAMES DUFFY,
A. A. DUNLOP,
JAMES ROY,
JOSEPH McLEAN,
J. F. PERLES,
Joint Committee.

Dated at West Troy, N. Y., April 30, 1863.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

AFRICA, Lott, leaves New-York, Saturday, April 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 6.
EUROPA, Moir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, Woodside, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.

RATES FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

RATES FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed by the master.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

WALTER PATON, Commander.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool on her first trip during the present month or early in May, and will continue to run regularly during the season. Early notice will be given of dates of departure.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $125
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
THIRD CABIN.....$60
STEERAGE.....$30

All Currency payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

For passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 29 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA,
Capt. Aitch, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, May 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

ISAAC & SHARLE, General Agents.

FOR
HAVANA.

To sail on THURSDAY, May 7, at 3 P. M.,
The A No. 1 British
STEAMSHIP SHELDRAKE,
Capt. HENRY SHARLE,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM PIER NO. 14,
Foot of Cedar-st., North River.

Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 29 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA,
On SATURDAY, May 2, at Noon.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

Passengers are cautioned against the false and foolish reports about this route.

The last trip of the MOSES TAYLOR was a splendid run of twelve days from Nicaragua.

The arrangements to secure a speedy transit from ocean to ocean are very best obtainable.

For passage apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE, TO
HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
To sail on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK P. M.
The new and elegant iron-screw steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. D. Pearson Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

The passenger accommodations of this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. TAYLOR, No. 181 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
THE FINE STEAMER
SALVOR,

now receiving freight at Pier No. 14 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st., will sail for WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C., on

SATURDAY, MAY 2,

at 3 o'clock P. M. For further information apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st., MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

N.B. The SALVOR, BALTIMORE, and EMPIRE form a regular line between New-York and Washington.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. La Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9TH APRIL. SATURDAY, 2ND MAY.

Passage money to Nassau, $60.
Passage money to Havana, $80.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freights received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,

Will leave Pier No. 3, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

For passage or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 84 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel in their regular freight line to Nicaragua in a few days.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. BAKER, is now loading, and will sail with dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, to

J. E. SODY, Vice-President.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship GLASGOW will sail for Liverpool as an extra vessel on TUESDAY, 5th inst. For freight and steerage passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN. (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

SCHIEDAM.....Saturday.....May 2
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....May 9
ETNA.....Saturday.....May 16

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First cabin to Paris.....$95 Steerage to Paris.....$40
First cabin to Hamburg.....$90 Steerage to Hamburg.....$37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,
No. 40 BERLIN-SHIP, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1863.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROvisions of the act passed April 27, 1852, providing for the licensing of ballast lighters in the Port of New-York, applications for renewal of licenses must be made to the Captain of the Port, No. 40 Berlin-ship, when the terms for which the licenses were granted expire.

ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 68 Nassau-st., second story. C. H. MONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—U. S. PASSports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLIAMS, U. S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE LAST APPEARANCE
POSITIVELY
OF
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
THIS
EVENING,
SATURDAY, May 2,
PARTICULAR REQUEST.
She will appear in her
Favorite Characters
of the
FRENCH SPY.
LUCILLE WESTERN as the
French Spy.
LUCILLE WESTERN as a
Wild Arab Boy.
LUCILLE WESTERN as
Matilde de Merie.
Introducing her Grand
Pantomimic Scenes.
Grand Dances.
Concluding with the Crowned Comedy, &c., &c.

During the time the Military Siege and Grand Battle at Algiers by the French Army and the Roots, raging with Terrific explosion of the Fortress!

She will also appear as
GERTRUDE,
In the Musical Farce,
A LOAN OF A LOVER.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Commence at 8 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Family Circle and Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Dress Circle.....50 cents
Numbered Reserved seats, (parquet and balcony,).75 cents
Box Office open from 9 to 5 o'clock, at Academy of Music.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
The former host to announce a short season of
SIX NIGHTS,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, May 4,
When will be presented, for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
Verdi's Grand Opera of
AROLDO,
With new scenery, costumes and appointments, and the following
SUPERB CAST:
AROLDO (a Saxon Knight).....Signor MAZZOLENI
MIRA (his wife).....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mira).....Signor BELLINI
Godvino.....Herr Reichardt.....Signor Babbi
Briano.....Herr Muller | Elana.....Miss Fisher
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. Mano
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, extra: Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
Commences on Thursday, at the box-office of the Academy; at Dyer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Fine sts.

COTOPAXI.

THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. Church, IS ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. Station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:22, 10:17 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10:57 P. M. connection) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:32 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
3:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
1 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation,) until further notice; for Long Branch, Manchester and stations there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. Returning, leave at 6:30 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 3:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SEABREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHland Port Washington, Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. Farren, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The line will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Brookport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer, SUFFOLK, Capt. Havens, will for the present leave Jamaica-slip, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 1 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. Fine passenger accommodation. Freight taken.

A. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 140 Fulton-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 5 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. Hiveswood, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave Pier of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA has resumed her trips to Peekskill, leaving pier 41, EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Wesley and Leighton-sts., North River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A PARTNER WANTED, to take charge of light, genteel and improving business; $4,000 to $5,000 regularly. It is old established. The owner has found more in another city, and request a partner of good habits and patronage; such an excellent opening offers. Full particulars by inquiry at the Institute Office, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATION FOR A GROcery, or any other kind of business, at Elizabethport, N. J., being the 4-story store and dwelling corner of Broadway and Front-st., close to steamboat and railroad depot. Terms easy. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-street, New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. No. 29 Greenwich-st. Depot, No. 1,225 Fifth-av., cor. 6th-av., 48 Silver-st., 11 South Third-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, Gravel Roofs and paper, Sheathing and other boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 400 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, Slabs, &c., can be had, is at A. BLABON'S, marble yard, No. 1,225 Third-av., near 76th-st., New-York. (Out-door sale.)

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the John Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paints Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN L. HOPPER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
MATINEE
THIS
AFTERNOON,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
Doors open at 1, commence at 2 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 6.
Over before 11 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,)
Bulwer's great play,
MONEY.

Alfred Evelyn.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.....Mr. Gilbert
Graves.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart.....Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore.....Mr. Reynolds
Sharpe.....Mr. Norton
Dudley Smooth.....Mr. Fisher
Toke.....Mr. Parsloe
Tabouret.....Mr. Frazer
Grant.....Mr. Turner
Clara Douglas.....Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin.....Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey.....Miss Madeline Henriques
MONDAY, May 4, (seven nights more,)
A NEW COMEDY, entitled
LOST AND WON.
With new and Splendid Scenery, Costumes and Appointments, written expressly for this company. The play has been for some time in preparation; and will be produced with all the completeness peculiar to this establishment.
TUESDAY—
FOLLIES OF A NIGHT
AND
THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
To be repeated, "The Road to Ruin," "The School for Scandal," "Love and Money," "Masks and Faces," "The Five Old English Gentlemen," "Americans in Paris," "My Noble Son-in-Law" and "The Dumbbells."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE,
Miss Nickinson.....Miss Ida Burton.
Mrs. Brougham, Entrancing.....Miss Nora Leigh.
Mr. B. Lovick.....Mr. O. Walcot, Jr.,
Mr. Stoddart.....Mr. Peters, &c.
Our American Cousin Price,
By Mr. THOS. BAKER.
TIBBY
THE CAT IN CRINOLINE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, May 2, 1863.
MANZELLI ROSE,
Comedy-Vaudeville in one Act, by Messrs. Courcelle et Seriout.
LA JOIE DE LA FEUR.
Comedy in one Act, and in prose, by Madame de Girardin.
LES MARQUISES DE LA FOUCHETTE.
Folie-Vaudeville, in one Act, by Messrs. Clairville et Gardier.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, 5 to 6.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 693 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST, AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 10th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WM. F. RAFFERTY, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 227 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFfairs will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
JOHN FOX,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of hearing all persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

REMOVALS.

ALDEN, SAMPSON & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN H. ALDRICH,
Manufacturers and dealers in
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
Have removed to
No. 76 Duane-st.

REMOVAL
OF THE
GRAFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION,
AFTER MAY 1, 1863,
the business of the Grafenberg Company, its saleswoms and offices, will be removed from No. 3 Reed-st. to the spacious stores
CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS., N. Y.,
(entrance No. 100 William-st.,) over the wholesale drug stores of A. B. Meade & Co.

Dr. BRIDGE, the resident physician, will commune with his friends and patients; as usual, in his private office at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The above location is the most convenient in the City for merchants and others coming to procure the celebrated Grafenberg Family Medicines.

TOWNSEND, CLINCH & SHAW
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 120 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square.)
and
No. 80 Water-st.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD KING,
Stock Broker,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 57 WALL-ST.,
UP STAIRS.

REMOVAL TO NO. 141 FULTON-ST.—R. L. DECKER'S Billiard Table Manufactory and Warerooms, formerly No. 9 Ann-st., where I intend to manufacture first-class tables with my present assistance. Several second-hand tables for sale. Trimmings of every description.

WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN HAVE removed to No. 42 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank Building.)
ROBERT & JOSEPH O'BRIEN have removed to No. 33 Wall-st., (Mechanics' Bank Building.)

REMOVAL.—WESTON, DORTIC & CO. HAVE removed to No. 34 Exchange-place.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE.—WANTED, A SECOND-hand portable boiler and engine, from 4 to 16-horse power, for cash. State how long used, maker's name, &c., must be in good condition. Address Box No. 1,508 Post-office.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 8 TO 10 horse-power, together with a tubular boiler, in good order; also, a lot of shafting and pulleys. Apply to REILLY, No. 1,351 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATUR

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Correspondence between Secretary Seward and Earl Russell on Neutral Vessels and Mails.

The Czar's Answer to the Poles.

The British steamship City of Manchester, Hathaway, from Liverpool 17th, and Queenstown 18th, at 4 P. M., with merchandise and 600 passengers, to John G. Dale, arrived yesterday morning. On April 20, in lat. 42° 37', lon. 47° 20', passed steamship *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool; in lat. 43° 41', lon. 49 to 49°, passed three icebergs.

The Europa, which arrived at Halifax Thursday, brought the Cunard letter mails that which we received by the City of Manchester. Our files, however, furnish us some important extracts:

Neutral Vessels and Mails.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EARL RUSSELL AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

From the London Telegraph, April 18.

Yesterday official correspondence was presented to Parliament, respecting the instructions given by the United States Government to naval officers, in regard to neutral vessels and mails. The correspondence refers chiefly to the capture of the British steamer *Adela* by the United States steamer *Quaker City*, previous to the annexation of East Russia was carried to Newport here, by Mr. Seward, and the steps subsequently taken by the Government at Washington. Mr. Seward, in a letter to Mr. Secretary Welles, directed the latter to give the following instructions explicitly to the naval officers of the United States, modifying those previously acted upon: "First, that neither in circumstances will they seize any foreign vessel within the waters of any friendly nation. Secondly, that in no case are they to be authorized to chase and fire at a foreign vessel without showing their colors, and giving her the customary preliminary notice of a desire to speak and visit her. Thirdly, that when that visit is made, the vessel is not then to be detained without a search carefully made so far as to render it reasonable to believe that she is engaged in carrying contraband of war to the insurgents and their ports, or otherwise violating the blockade; and that if it shall appear that she is actually bound and passing from one friendly or declared neutral port to another, and not bound for proceeding to or from a port in the possession of the insurgents, then she cannot be lawfully detained. And, finally, that official seals, or locks, or fastenings, of foreign authorities are in no case, nor on any pretext, to be broken, or parcels covered by them read by any naval officers of the United States; but all bags or other things conveying such parcels, and duly sealed or fastened by foreign authorities, will be, in the discretion of the United States officer to whom they may come, delivered to the General, commanding naval officer, or Legation of the foreign Government, to be opened, in the understanding that if seizure or its contraband or improper or evidence concerning the character of a captured vessel will be remitted to the prize court or to the Secretary of State at Washington; or such sealed bags or parcels may be at once forwarded to this Department, to the end that the proper authorities of the foreign Government may receive the same without delay."

Earl Russell, remarking on the orders given by the authority of Mr. Seward, says, "They appear to be correct, and ought to suffice." In another dispatch, Earl Russell remarks Mr. Seward's remarks from Mr. Seward whether the Government of the United States admits the principle that Her Majesty's mail-bags shall neither be searched nor detained. On this subject, Mr. Seward, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the American Navy, dated Oct. 21, says, "It is therefore expedient that instructions be given to the blockading and naval officers that, in case of capture of merchant vessels suspected or found to be vessels of the insurgents or contraband, the public mails of any country or neutral Power, duly certified and countersigned as such by the master of the vessel, shall be put, as speedily as may be convenient, on board some of their designated destinations. This instruction, however, will not be deemed to protect sealed mail-bags, verified by forged certificates or counterfeited seals."

Earl Russell, writing to Mr. Seward, Nov. 28, expressed his satisfaction that the above instructions have been issued by the United States Government.

The correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell on the subject of neutral rights, and duties, arising from the seizure of the steamer *Laban* at Matamoras, was also published yesterday. The case of the *Laban* is still under consideration. Mr. Adams, in the course of the correspondence, asked the British Government to interfere against the "unlawful trade" carried on by British subjects, representing that great embarrassment and crisis to the Federal Government by reason of it, and that the seizure of the *Laban* was the result of that embarrassment. In his reply, Earl Russell says: "There can be only one plea for asking Great Britain thus to interpose. That plea is, that the blockade is in reality ineffective, and that merchant ships can enter with impunity the blockaded ports. But this is a plea which I presume you will not urge. Her Majesty's Government have considered the blockade as an effective blockade, and have submitted to all its inconveniences as such. They can only hope that, if resistance should prove to be hopeless, the Confederate States will not continue the struggle; and that if, on the other hand, the restoration of the Union should appear to be impossible, the work of devastation now going on will cease." Mr. Adams, in his rejoinder, urges that the Foreign Enlistment Act has not fulfilled its intent, and asks the Government to take some action to render effective the spirit of the law. In his closing communication, Earl Russell thus alludes to the neutral position maintained by the British Government: "If the British Government, by virtue of the prerogative of the Crown, or by authority of Parliament, had prohibited, and could have prevented, the conveyance in British merchant ships of arms and ammunition to the Confederate States, and had allowed the transport of such contraband of war to New-York and to other Federal ports, Her Majesty's Government would have departed from the neutral position they have assumed and maintained. If, on the other hand, Her Majesty's Government had prohibited, and could have prevented, the transport of arms and ammunition to both the contending parties, they would have deprived the United States of a great part of the means by which they have carried on the war. The arms and ammunition received from Great Britain, as well as from other neutral countries, have enabled the United States to put out the formidable armies now engaged in carrying on the war against the Southern States, while by means of the blockade established by the Federal Government, the Southern States have been deprived of similar advantages. The impartial observance of neutral obligations by Her Majesty's Government has thus been successively advantageous to the cause of more powerful of the two contending parties."

COMMENTS OF THE TIMES.

The *Times*, in a leader on the papers laid before the House of Commons, says it has been plain, from the beginning of the American war, that the assumptions of the Federal naval commanders will be limited only by the resistance of the British Government. With a Wilkes at the Navy Department, and a Welles at sea, the British trader must expect to endure everything that his own Government can be brought to tolerate. There are, however, limits to the forbearance which even a nation can exercise towards a struggling but still petulant and presuming Government. In the case of the *Peterhoff*, these limits have been passed, and the spirit of Commodore Wilkes' proceedings gives but too much reason to think that this violation of international law and common justice will not long stand alone. It is quite evident that the instructions of Mr. Seward, having removed their teeth, are now being quietly ignored, whether the former rule of seizing suspected vessels, whosoever and wherever met with, is again to be followed. Unless a firm stand be made, these will be sent to the indignities and losses we must endure.

The Spy System in Liverpool.

From the Liverpool Post, April 17.

Under the above head, the following appeared in the Times yesterday, and caused a great sensation in this town:

"It is currently reported that the head constable of Liverpool is receiving instructions from Government to employ detectives Cousens, Braine and Mould to watch certain vessels, and obtain information respecting suspicious vessels, and also to watch the movements of leading Confederates. It is alleged that these operations have already commenced to arrive the engines of certain firms. It is understood that the Mayor will be called upon to institute this spy system, but declined, and that it is done against the wishes of the Watch Committee."

The subject, it will be seen, was referred to yesterday evening in the House of Commons, and the examination of Mr. Edw. Cozz was the consequence of the statements made by the United States Consul in Liverpool having been sent to him from Earl Russell, he had written to the Mayor here to cause inquiries to be made. These inquiries were made with the concurrence of the Mayor and the Watch Committee.

Mr. Hamer was bound to obey the Chief Magistrate and the Home Office. The Watch Committee had nothing to do with the business, and, of course, were not consulted. Their office is merely financial, and they are not concerned in the administration of justice or police operations. A Solicitor of the Treasury has been down here all the week taking evidence in reference to the case of the *Alexandra*, and he, we understand, employed Cousens, the cautious and excellent detective, to make inquiries for him. Cousens was the only police officer employed, and, of course, no bribery was resorted to. Private detective officers never, we believe, have employed, and as they are essentially suspicion, they are exposed to all kinds of censure and suspicion.

The Polish Revolution.

THE "AMNESTY" TO THE POLES.

The following is the complete text of the long-

[illegible] to the 12th ult., whereby His Majesty announces amnesty to the Poles:

"That the opposition of the first regards of disorders which have broken out in the kingdom of Poland, the disorders of our heart have been believed by us, and we have declared that we do not make the Polish nation responsible for the agitations which have had the most unfortunate consequences for that kingdom. We have only ascribed them to the lamentable which have proceeded for some time from some individuals in foreign countries, who, from having spent many years in an unsettled manner, are accustomed to popular discord and arbitrary acts, and to weave plots in the dark, by which the feelings which one owes to a love for humanity are smothered in them, and which could even influence them to defy the national honor by crimes. These proceedings of another age, which for some time have been condemned by the decree of history, do not any longer accord with the spirit of our time. The present generation must devote itself to the task of establishing the welfare of the country, not by streams of blood, but by a course of peaceful progress; for this is the object which we set before ourselves when we, under the Divine protector, took the oath before God and our conscience to devote our life to promote the happiness of our people. If, however, we would fulfill this oath, which is ever sacred to us, in its full extent, we must be sure of the approbation of all men who intend to act sincerely for the advantage of this country, and when these expectations are not [illegible] disappointed by criminal attempts, but on the sincere maintenance of public peace, under the protection of the law.

In our anxiety for the future of the country, we will consign to oblivion all past acts of rebellion. Therefore, influenced by the yearning desire to put an end to the flow of blood, which was fruitless for the one party as it is painful to the other, we are willing to accord full pardon to all our subjects in the kingdom who have taken part in the recent disturbances, if they are not responsible for any other crimes, or for offences connected with our army, and if they will lay down their arms by the 1st (13th) of May, and return to obedience. On us lies the duty to guard the country from the return of all agitations opposed to order, and to open to it a new era in its political life. These can only be introduced by a rational organization of the powers of local self-government as the basis of the entire structure. We have given the basis of this reform in the institutions granted by us to the kingdom, but to our sincere grief the result has not yet accorded with the teachings of experience in consequence of the insurrectionary events whereby chimeras of the passions have been substituted for the voice of public opinion, which is necessary for every reform.

While we now maintain these institutions in their full integrity, we reserve to ourselves the power, when they have been tested by practice, to proceed with their further development according to the wants of the country and the time. It is only by the confidence of the country in our views that the traces of the present misfortunes in the Kingdom of Poland can vanish, and that it can proceed surely to the goal which our care points out to it. We implore the Divine aid that we may succeed in fulfilling what we have always considered to be our calling.

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburgh, March 31, 1863.

Purposes of the Emperor Napoleon.

In its "News of the Day" column, the Liverpool *Mercury* has this paragraph:

"The Paris correspondent of the *Express* says he thinks it is not too much to say that the Emperor Napoleon is seriously revolving in his mind the possibility of war with Russia. For some time past the world at large has been laboring under a similar apprehension; but the difficulties are so enormous that the Emperor will not move unless he can carry with him some of the great Powers, and to obtain their cooperation, it is said, is high impossible. The English Government must by this time be pretty well convinced that, if it entered upon a war on behalf of Poland, the Northern States of America would seize on so favorable an opportunity for carrying out their cherished design of declaring war against this country. Admitting that Italy, which is quite probable, is willing to join an alliance against Russia, she would do so in the hope of getting Venetia as her compensation. The inclusion of Italy in the alliance would, however, be a menace to Austria, unless Austria consented to abandon Venetia and her German ally, Prussia, as we all know, would the German Confederation ever do this? Many of the German States would change her with being a traitor to the Fatherland, and with giving the Rhine frontier to France. Is Austria likely to put herself in such a painful position unless under the pressure of great provocation from Russia or great temptation from the Western Powers? And what is that temptation to be? A Polish kingdom for the Archduke Max? What benefit would it be to the Emperor Francis Joseph to purchase a crown for his brother with one of his own provinces? In fact, not one of the Powers can move without stirring up questions of the most complicated and dangerous kind, and if war once breaks out, it will be both a European and an American war. Perhaps it may be a consciousness of this fact which has induced *Hulter's Correspondence* to put forth the following curious little paragraph: "*We shall surprise our readers by telling them that the condition of peace in America are likely to be dictated not from Washington, but from Mexico or Vera Cruz.*" Another letter from Paris (that of the *Morning Advertiser*) says that the Emperor perhaps intends to permit Sweden to open the ball in Finland, and then, in his quality of defender of the oppressed, to rush to her aid. The writer tells us not to reject this supposition as ill-founded, for "it is based upon surmises which have been let fall by French statesmen."

The French in Mexico.

Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 14.

I must not omit to tell you that I have just heard, on very good authority, that the French Government have assured England *they only want to be paid the expenses of the Mexican war, and that they are prepared to withdraw their army at the earliest possible opportunity.* The accounts from Puebla and Mexico are very bad. Juarez has gone on imposing war taxes till there is nobody and nothing left to tax. All the religious orders except the Sisters of Charity have been expelled the cities, and their property confiscated; the very churches have been sold to pay the soldiery. Now, however, all seems exhausted, and nothing but ruin awaits them. It seems, indeed, a sad war in which both sides are losers; and one cannot help thinking that those high in authority here must sometimes ask themselves that oft-quoted but still pertinent question: "*Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*"

Mlle. Patti in Venice.

SINGULAR EXCITEMENT OF THE POPULACE.

The enthusiasm of the Viennese population for Mlle. Patti has assumed as alarming phase. It is announced that this charming singer sang on Easter Sunday at the Church of the Augustines, which was crowded at an early hour by an eager throng. The pressure was so great, in fact, that many persons fainted. On leaving the church Mlle. Patti was accompanied by an enormous crowd, and the popular enthusiasm was shown by loud applause and other demonstrations. The anxiety of the crowd to see the young *artiste* was so great that she was separated for a moment from her carriage, and the lady who accompanied her in vain to her assumed an air of supplication, and tried to force herself a passage. She was at last borne away by the crowd, obliged to take refuge in Prince Paltzy's palace. Fortunately the lady's maid of the Countess Ferrari Zichy had viewed the scene from the balcony, and, quick as thought, she darted down the stairs, assailed Mlle. Patti, who was more dead than alive, and then shut the door in the face of the crowd. The music-mad Viennese were not satisfied, and their excitement became more intense. Uttering deafening cries, they broke open the door, rushed up the stairs, and were on the point of entering some of the rooms, when the Princess as Paltzy appeared, and by her calm and dignified attitude so much subdued the crowd that they retired and quitted the palace. Mlle. Patti was greatly alarmed by this occurrence, and was not able to sing in the evening.

The Great Eastern.

From the Liverpool Post, April 14.

The "big ship" is to be floated and removed to her moorings to-day. The repairs were all completed yesterday evening, and we are informed that everything has been done to the entire satisfaction of the surveyors for the Board of Trade, so that her hull may be considered as perfect and almost as good as when she was launched. The tide will be at the height at a quarter before 11, so that she will be removed about that time. If anything should occur to prevent her getting off to-day she is certain to get off on Saturday; but there is little doubt about her getting removed to-day. Immediately after she gets to her moorings she is to commence taking in her coals and cargo, and she will sail for New-York on the 2d of May.

THE BATTLE OF CAPE GIRARDEAU.

How the Rebels were Repulsed—Gallantry of the Federal Officers and Men.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Sunday, April 26.

A battle was fought yesterday, commencing at 10 o'clock P. M., and lasting until 5 o'clock A. M. In the morning it was rumored that the enemy were retreating, without giving battle. Afterward, it was brought on by an attack on the First Nebraska Infantry, posted on the edge of a wood, about one mile from town, near the Jackson road. Here the enemy attempted to make their way into the town, but were held in check and defeated by the *bravery of the Nebraska troops, under Lieut.-Col.* Bowen, Capt. Mahon, Capt. Rinna, Capt. Gurley and other officers, who resisted successfully for one hour an entire brigade of the enemy.

From 11 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. the fight continued mostly with artillery. The enemy had planted his batteries in the edge of the timber, about a mile from the town, on several roads, and contended with Welch's battery, posted on a hill beyond Fort B, with another battery of the Second Missouri artillery, on another eminence beyond the range of the forts, and with Fort B. They threw mostly 6-pound shot, consisting of round and pointed shells, but doing no damage. Most of their firing was too high, and few of their shot came into the town.

Our batteries and the heavy artillery of Fort B did the enemy great damage. Where they were posted in sight of the fort and all covered them. The rear of our artillery was terrific. After the battle, the ground occupied by the enemy was found scattered here and there with dead horses, and several of their dead soldiers were left on the field, while many were removed.

The force of the enemy is estimated at 10,000, under Marmaduke; the Federal force at 2,000, under Brig.-Gen. Jeff. McNeil. The regiments participating in battle on our side were the First Nebraska infantry, two First Missouri cavalry, Wagner's battery, and the Second Missouri battery—the other troops of the State militia being held in reserve.

Gen. McNeil displayed the greatest coolness, energy and bravery throughout the battle, and laid his plans in the best possible manner. He has been active and vigilant by night and by day, and was yesterday the master-spirit of the field, directing all operations, and giving the enemy a dose of his metal which they will not soon forget.

The loss on our side was inconsiderable, consisting of six killed and a small number of wounded. The loss of the enemy is unknown, but is much greater. Several of their dead were left upon the field, and we have Maj. Blackwell and Adjt. Edwards, of the First regiment of Shelby's brigade, prisoners and wounded. They were brought in last night and are being well treated, under the care of Dr. McClellan, at the general hospital. They represent that our artillery firing did terrible execution among them, and that the fighting of the First Nebraska boys was splendid.

Near the close of the battle, reinforcements arrived from St. Louis on the steamer *Ocean Wave*, consisting of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Col. Black; two companies of the Twentieth Iowa, and two pieces of artillery, accompanied by Col. Livingstone, of the First Nebraska infantry. Col. Livingston has the reputation of a splendid officer. Arriving late he did not take command of his regiment, but left it in command of Lieut.-Col. Haumes.

One of the interesting incidents of this affair was the answer of Col. Strahan, on behalf of Gen. McNeil, to the rebel flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the town, and allowing half an hour for an answer. In returning the verbal answer, Col. Strahan remarked to the rebel officer:

"I want you to set down twenty-nine minutes to the credit of Gen. McNeil. It took him but one minute to give his answer, and he expects to hold the post of Cape Girardeau himself."

The Invasion of Missouri.

MARMADUKE'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION, IN THE FIELD, April 18, 1863.

SOLDIERS! You are about entering upon an arduous expedition against the enemy! Whether the expedition will be successful—whether the result will redound to your glory or your shame, will depend much upon yourselves. Other commands of a like character with this, in other portions of the Confederacy, with no more favorable auspices than brighten above, have achieved results honorable to themselves and beneficial to their country. The same chivalrous daring, steady discipline, and alacrity in the performance of duty, will produce the same results now as then.

You go, soldiers, to aid in redeeming a noble State from cruel thraldom; you go to fight the enemies of your country, and not to pillage and destroy the substance of your friends; you go to establish peace, liberty and happiness among a people kindred in blood, and similar in sentiment, and not to make a waste and a desert of an allied State; you go as friends among friends, or your noblest efforts will fail of your purpose, and your brightest victories will lose much of their renown.

You fight, soldiers, for a common cause and for a common object. Banish, then, from your midst, every jealousy and feeling of State pride, and know you rivalry save that of generous emulation in the discharge of your duties as the soldiers of the Confederacy, and the pioneers who go before to open up a mighty empire to the South.

Texans, Arkansans and Missourians! I have confidence in your devotion to your country, in your gallantry upon the field, in your observance of discipline, in your obedience to orders, and in your ability to overcome the foe. I, therefore, propose to lead you where your enemy holds hardly sway over aged men, and women and children. I propose to open a wide field for your exertions, to give you every opportunity to fight and destroy your common enemy—and the result I am content to leave to God and to you.

S. S. MARMADUKE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official: H. Evans, A. A. G.
For Col. Burbridge.

From Albany.

THE RETURNING TWO YEARS' REGIMENTS—OPENING THE CANALS, ETC.

ALBANY, Friday, May 1.

This two years' regiments coming home between now and the 1st of July, will be mustered out as follows: At New-York—First, Fourth, Fifth, *sixth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth*, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth. Albany—Second, Third, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth. Elmira—Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth. They will be returned with their arms, and be subsisted at their respective depots till mustered out and paid. Transportation will be furnished them to their homes. The officers who shall reënter the service will have their rank recognized as from the date of their original muster.

The gun with which Jackson killed Col. Ellsworth was received at the Bureau of Military Statistics to-day.

The State Canals opened to-day. With the exception of a slight trouble at Schenectady, everything is in good working order. Upwards of 100 boats have been locked through here.

The Broadway Railroad Bill, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, May 1.

The Governor heard the argument this afternoon on the Broadway Railroad bill, after which he stated he would take final action on it without delay. A. T. Stewart, Horace F. Clarke, and Amasa J. Parker spoke against the bill, and A. R. Lawrence and T. C. Fields for it. Among the opponents present were A. T. Stewart, W. B. Astor, R. L. Stuart, Peter Lorillard, Willis Blackstone, J. F. Williams, D. H. Haight, Peter Gilsey, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clarke, T. Roosevelt and Bailey Myers. Among those for it were Jesse Marshal, J. Campbell, Jas. Murphy, George Marshall, Richard B. Connolly, T. C. Fields, Luke F. Cozzens, and A. R. Lawrence.

The Governor has signed the act relative to taxing monied corporations and associations, and the act amending the banking laws of this State.

The Tenth Maine Regiment.

BOSTON, Friday, May 1.

The Tenth Maine volunteers arrived this morning, and left for Portland at noon. They were enthusiastically cheered on their march through the city.

Railroad and Steamboat Convention.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, May 1.

The Convention of Railroad and Steamboat Lines, between Montreal and New-York, was held in this place to-day.

A time-table was agreed upon to take effect on Monday next, as follows: Leaving Montreal at 6 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., for Troy, Albany and New-York, and leaving Troy and Albany at 7:30 and 5 P. M., for Montreal and Ogdensburgh.

The steamboat company on Lake Champlain commence, on Monday next, running a line of boats to and from Rouse's Point and Whitehall; leaving Whitehall in the morning and evening on the arrival of the trains; also, leaving Rouses' Point in the morning and evening, on the arrival of the trains from Montreal and Ogdensburgh, and connecting with the trains and steamboats at Troy and Albany from New-York.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Vermont; Lieut. Woodrow, U. S. Navy; Courtland Van Rensselaer, of Seneca Falls; and F. H. Coombs, of Bangor, Me., are among the arrivals at the Astor House.

Hon. H. C. Kelsey and Isa. F. Cauger, of Newark, N. J.; A. C. Yates, of Syracuse; J. B. Sires, of Baltimore; T. Coes, of Chicago, and Thomas L. Fraser, C. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commander J. H. Spotts, U. S. N.; F. Perkins, of Toronto; Dr. Beresford, of Hastings, Canada; C. Beaumont, of Detroit, and Col. J. W. Turner, of Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj. R. Williams and W. C. Church, U. S. A.; Gen. W. Carleton & Co., of Lowell, and W. B. Bacon, Cleveland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. D. D. Perkins, U. S. A.; H. Upham and C. D. Howe and wife, of Boston, and D. W. Murray, of Toronto, are at the Brevoort House.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 1.

FLOUR quiet, at $5 37½ for choice Spring Extra. Wheat dull at $1 11 @ $1 13 for No. 1 Spring. Corn declining tendency, at 48½c. @ 48½c. Oats, 37c. @ 38c. Receipts [illegible] 12,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Rye, and 26,000 bushels Barley. Shipments [illegible] 10,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 360,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 1.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull. WHISKY, 23c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $14. Gold, 2c. Exchange firm. Money abundant, at 6@6½.

The great Dog Show closes at BARNUM'S Museum. The admirers of these valuable animals will make a note of that fact. The exhibition has been interesting in its appearance, and to-day all the premium dogs will be exhibited, and a splendid lot of canine animals they are. There is to be an auction sale at 11 o'clock, and parties wanting dogs, of whatever breed, will here find the very best. Three dramatic performances are to be given to accommodate the crowd, at 1½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M.

DREAM-LAND.—Psychology; Origin of Dreams; Significance of Dreams; Testimony; Personal Experience; Dream of a Quaker, with rules for their interpretation; Brain Work after Dinner; The Stomach and the Mind; Psychology and the Pulpit, by a Clergyman; Happy Blind Man; Fruity Pictures; The Anniversaries, etc. in the *Phrenological Journal* for May. 10 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

A not that the Friends of Freedom desire Horace Greeley of the New-York Tribune to crush, without evading it. Is not the Government of the United States bound by its Constitution to protect its innocent, peaceful and industrious citizens from Cowardly as well as forcible violence? Any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding?

APPROVED.—KNOX'S Spring Hat, decidedly the most beautiful fabric ever introduced to an expecting public, has won its approval, which we propose that it would do. If you want a nice, becoming, comfortable and durable hat, take our advice and seek it at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Knox is prepared to supply all who call upon him.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flory's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only [illegible] which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

DORAN—STEBBINS.—On Thursday, April 30, at St. Thomas Church, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Charles A. Doran, of New-York City, to Lieut. Lucretia Stebbins, of Staten Island.

FERRIS—WRIGHT.—At White Stone, L. I., at the residence of Ammerman Wright, the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Elisha P. Ferris, of White Plains, to Sarah E. Wright.

No Long Island papers please copy.

MCLAREN—MCMARTIN.—In the Town of LeRay, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. J. Faries, Rev. W. S. McLaren, of Caledonia, to Miss Margaret McMartin, of the former place. No cards.

MILLER—CRANDELL.—On Wednesday, April 29, at St. Thomas Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Alonzo J. Miller, of Detroit, to Louisa Crandell, of this City.

MOULTON—POPE.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. J. Q. Adams, William F. Moulton to Fannie Pope, both of this City.

PERLEE—OGDEN.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., William H. Pendleton to Rebecca Elliot, daughter of David Ogden, of this City.

SMITH—CARRYL.—On Wednesday evening, April 29, in the Brick Church, by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Alfred H. Smith to Susan Johnston, eldest daughter of the late N. C. Carryl, all of this City.

STAINER—JARMON.—In St. James Church, New-London, Conn., on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Robert A. Hallam, D. D., George H. Stainer to Miss Lizzie Jarmon, both of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BERRY.—On Friday, May 1, at his residence, Mystic River, Conn., Capt. Silas Berry, in the 62d year of his age.

BOWMAN.—On Friday, May 1, Jessie, daughter of James and Jane Bowman, aged 2 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, from the residence of her parents, No. 138 Charles-st. Dye remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BRIEN.—On Thursday, April 30, Timothy Brien, aged 79 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 302 Bleecker-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 3, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BURKE.—On Thursday, April 30, Susan Burke, wife of William H. Burke, and daughter of the late John V. and Sarah F. Vanderbeck, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 261 East Houston-st., without further invitation.

EARLE.—At Harlem, on Friday, May 1, Mary Dalland, wife of John L. Earle, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 126th-st., between 3d and 4th aves., on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DALTON.—On Wednesday, April 29, of inflammation of the lungs, Lizzie, the beloved wife of Joseph Dalton, and daughter of Bernard O'Brien, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, J. J. O'Brien, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 147 East 21st-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

EAGLE.—On Friday, May 1, after a brief illness, Eliza, relict of the late Henry Eagle, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Irving-place, on Monday, May 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FERGUSON.—On Sunday evening, May 1, after a long and protracted illness, Margaret H., wife of Alex. Ferguson, and daughter of the late Robert Stoddart, aged 41 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 748 Washington-st., on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALSEY.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday, April 26, Mrs. Jane Halsey, widow of the late Joseph Halsey, of Henrietta, N. Y.

HUSSEE.—At the Worth House, Hudson, N. Y., on Friday morning, May 1, Mary Jackson, wife of Charles C. Hussee, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral services at the Worth House, Sunday afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Havana, N. Y., for interment.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, after a brief illness, Hugh Miller, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 103 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 29, of apoplexy, Dolly Rimmerle, wife of the late Lewis Robinson, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 1 Minetta-place, Minetta-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 2, inst.

Hartford, Conn., and Sullivan County, N. Y., papers please copy.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, April 30, James Thomas, aged 69 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Dyckman Lodge, No. 366, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 126 West 26th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

THOMPSON, Assistant Surgeon of the 126th N. Y. Vols., Williamsburgh, Va., on Wednesday, April 15, 1863, of typhoid fever, Edwin S., son of Robert B. and Lavina Trenor, aged 19 years.

One notice of funeral will be given.

WARD.—At Lakeland, on Friday, May 1, Mrs. Manala Ward, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 45 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WHITE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 30, 1863, of scarlet fever, Dellie, youngest daughter of Stephen G. and Cornelia G. White, aged 3 years and 6 months.

WILLIAMS.—At Suffolk, Va., on Wednesday, April 29, William Mirer Williams, of First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, son of the late Edward T. Williams, of this City, in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam transport Escort, from Newbern, N. C.—Col. S. H. Mix, 85 N. Y. Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Tew, 5th N. Y. Vols.; Capt. Jas. Belger, (wounded,) 1st N. Y. Artillery; Mrs. Jas. Belger, children and servant; Capt. R. S. Goodwin, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. W. H. Avery, Marine Artillery; Serg. H. S. White, Chaseburgh 5th N. Y. Vols.; Capt. Jas. Penn, 9th N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. R. B. Bryan, do.; Lieut. W. H. Wheeling, Palmer's Staff; W. J. Hough, of Jersey City; W. P. Stewart, of Rochester; G. A. Lanigan, C. W. Smith, of Brooklyn; J. V. Norton, of Plainsville, M. J.; Wm. Stout, of Brooklyn; 3 Sisters of Mercy and servant from Newbern Hospital; Capt. Jas. Washington, Chas. R. Chesebrough, agents, and C. H. Davis, superargo of wrecked schr. Ann J. Chapman.

MISCELLANEOUS AMUSEMENTS—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 32 | Sun sets..... 6 56 | Moon sets..... 4 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 32 | Gov. Island.. 7 13 | Hell Gate.. 9 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, May 1.

Cleared.

Steamers Josephine Morrison, Cundiff, Baltimore; Wm. Daliell; John R. Morrison, McKay, Baltimore; Wm. Daliell; Mary (Br.,) Martin, Havana; Clermont, Kahr, Edinburgh; (Br.,) Morkell, Liverpool; J. G. Dale; Hermann, (Span.,) Sanchez, Hamburg; Kuchardt & Co.; Ajaccio, Marty, Aspinwall; Geo. Law, Law, Chagres; Isaac Bell & Co.; Liverpool, Liverpool; Isaac Bell & Co.; Livingston, Killoran, San Francisco; R. L. Cooley.

Barks Cuba, Tapia, (Br.,) Lewe, Cardenas; Harry Lauder, Lauder, Portsmouth; Flora, Fox, Cadiz; Caroline Pauline, Cesar, Genoa; Rosario & Henry, Lopez, Cadiz; F. H. Berry, Cauldwell, Nassau; F. A. R. Wallace, Harriet Pollock, Lane, New Orleans; Mathew Anne D. Turner, Griffin, Cadiz; H. D. Brookman & Co.; Quisapotten, (Hol.,) Napoli, Palermo.

Brigs Cumberland, Jones, Cohasset; Pleasure, Dearing, New-Haven; H. B. Rackett & Son; Dr. Price, Rice, Warwick; H. B. Rackett & Son; Gomez, Jayne, Bailey, Washington; Scudder, Smith & Co.; Cayuga, Lee, Clowes, Washington; C. Hickox & Co.; Calvary, Reed, Boston; Reed, Fox & Co.; Lucas & Co.; Nassau, Wentworth, Pascagoula; F. J. Cantrell; W. L. Jones, Wentworth, Pascagoula; F. J. Cantrell; Wm. Bell, Oliver, Lewes, Delaware Breakwater; Wm. Bell; Sarah Everett, Peters, Washington; H. D. Platt & Co.; Smith, Osborn, Washington; Jones, Smith & Co.; Wide World, Arms, Washington; Jones, Smith & Co.; Enterprise, Coles, Philadelphia; ——; Little Marie, Frambers, Washington; M. T. Bauman & Co.; Nightingale, (Br.,) Smith, Havana; Cora, Cowper, Boston; Scudder, Smith & Co.; Alex. Cowper, Bush, York River; F. J. Cantrell; Hazen, Carrol, Fredericksburg; W. H. Brown & Co.; Allison, Glover, Augusta, Me.; W. H. Brown & Co.; Scudder, Rockland; W. H. Brown & Co.; Giraffe, Richards, Boston; J. Howe; Anne Eliza, Benjamin, Greenport; Harper, Beatty, Smith & Co.; Native, Whitemore, Mansfield; F. A. R. Webster & Co.; Dahlia, Chase, Philadelphia; Baker & Dayton; John R. Wilson, Lane, Washington, D. C.; Mary Ann, Ring, Rockland; Mary Ann, McCosker, Wilmington, Del.; Mercer & Dayton; R. C. Smith, Crockett, Baltimore; C. McElwee & Co.; Bruce, Pickford, Portland; Morgan, E. P. Morland & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Tuscarora, Bennett, Fish Kill, Dutchess Co., April 29, at 9 P. M., with 100 prisoners.

U. S. steamer Connecticut, Gedney, Port Royal, S. C., April 25, at 9 P. M., with 100 prisoners. April 26, at 4 P. M., off Charleston, saw a schr. in distress; hove to and boarded her in tow, and towed her as far as Cape Henry, where we let her go; gave no name.

U. S. steamer Transport Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., 67 hours, in ballast